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Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 600.

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UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

THE EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF MEDICINE will commence on MONDAY, the 1st of JULY next, and the Examination for the Degree of DOCTOR OF MEDICINE on MONDAY the 2nd of AUGUST. The Senate is prepared to receive applications from such Medical Institutions and Schools as are desirous of being authorized to grant Certificates to Students who wish to Graduate in the University.

The Regulations of the Senate relating to the Examinations for Degrees in Medicine may be procured from Messrs. Taylor, Printers and Publishers to the University, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street. Further information may be obtained by application to the Registrar, at the apartments of the University, Somerset House.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—The PROFESSORSHIP OF THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE and of Clinical Medicine, to which are attached the duties of Physician to the Hospital, is VACANT. Candidates are requested to send in their Applications and Testimonials before the 31st May next.

MEDICAL SCHOOL.—KING'S COLLEGE, London.—The SUMMER SESSION will COMMENCE on the 1st of May, and terminate on the 31st July next. The Botany, By Professor Don, Lib. L.S. To begin 1st May, at 8 A.M.

FORENSIC MEDICINE. By Professor Guy, M.B. 6th May, at 10 A.M.

PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATIONS OF THE OPERATIONS OF SURGERY. By Professor Partridge, F.R.S. 25th May, at 9 A.M.

MR. CARLYLE'S LECTURES ON THE REVOLUTIONS OF MODERN EUROPE.—Two Lectures on the Reformation, two on the English Revolution, two on the French Revolution, will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of May, at 3 o'clock precisely, at the LECTURE-ROOM, 17, EDWARD STREET, PORTMAN-SQUARE, and be continued on the succeeding Saturdays and Wednesdays. Subscription to the Course, One Guinea. Tickets and Syllabuses at Messrs. Saunders & Oley's, Conduit-street, nearly at the Lecture-room.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.—The following Committee of Noblemen and Gentlemen have made arrangements for the Delivery of SIX LECTURES on the above subject, by JAMES SIMPSON, Esq. Advocate, Author of the "Philosophy of Education."

Date of Somerset, Lord Brougham, Lord Denham, Lord Dalmeny, M.P. Lord D. Halliburton, M.P. The Attorney General, The Lord Advocate, Lord Jeffrey, Sir John Boscawen, Sir George Phillips, The Solicitor General, Mr. Serjt. Talfourd, M.P. James Loch, Esq. M.P. Sir James Richardson, Esq. Frederick Hill, Esq. Professor Erskine.

WILLIS'S ROOMS. King-street, St. James's, on Mondays and Fridays, 6th, 13th, 20th, and 27th May, at Half-past Two o'clock precisely. Tickets for the Course, (as moderate as the expenses permit) Half-a-Guinea each, to be had of Mr. Ridgway, Piccadilly, and of Messrs. Drumsdons, Bankers, and of Mr. Sans, foot of St. James's-street, Booksellers. Single Lecture, Half-a-Crown (at the door).

R. B. The Lectures, under the Direction of another Committee, are to be repeated on the Tuesdays and Thursdays of the same three weeks, in the CITY OF LONDON INSTITUTION, Aldersgate-street, at Eight in the Evening.

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Further particulars may be had on application to the Secretaries, by letter, post paid.

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THE REV. DR. LEE, in his preface to a new translation of the Book of Job, published about two years ago, feelingly laments the decline of Biblical criticism in this country, and slightly touches on the principal cause—our habit of regarding the Bible as one book, instead of a collection of books, written by different authors, of different ages and countries, living under very different circumstances and dispensations. Such a habit is certainly fatal to a sound knowledge of Scripture.

The book of Job stands isolated in the Old Testament. In spite of the levelling effects of translation,—effects nowhere more perceptible than in our authorized version,—its complete difference in conception, style, and tendency from all the other sacred writings, is perceptible even to a careless reader. Those who have studied the original know that there is not merely a difference of style, but of language; the book of Job is not written in the ordinary Biblical Hebrew, but in a dialect more nearly approaching the Arabic. Another peculiarity has been noted by Dr. Wall,—“while in the rest of Scripture an ellipsis or chasm in a sentence can generally be filled up by the separate consideration of the single verse in which it occurs, such means are not sufficient for the purpose in translating the book of Job. Thus, for instance, in the following verse:—‘Thy wickedness—a man as thou— and thy righteousness—the son of man,’ (Job, xxxv. 8),—the omissions have, I apprehend, been correctly removed from the English version by the introduction of words which the sense requires, as will appear from a due consideration of the context in a whole series of preceding sentences; but no one, however learned or ingenious he might be, who looked to this verse alone in the original, could determine where there are chasms in it, or how they ought to be filled up. The reader may find hundreds of such verses in the poem.”

The questions usually raised respecting the book of Job are, “Is it a parable or a true history? Where, and at what period, did Job live? Who was the author of this book? Are there in it any quotations from former revelations, or allusions to subsequent revelations? Finally, what is its intellectual and religious character? We think there is another preliminary question necessary to be investigated, namely, what is our position with regard to the evidence by which all these questions, except the last, must be decided?

This book, whatever was its origin, came to us through the Jews: to the Rabbins alone we must look for all external evidence; since, as Maracci has very ably shown, all the allusions made to the history of Job in the Koran, have been unquestionably derived from Rabbinical sources. Here, much to our astonishment, we find ourselves directly at issue with Professor Lee. Since the days of Pfefferkorn, the doughty hero of the *Epistolæ obscurorum virorum*, a fiercer opponent of Rabbinical literature has not appeared than the learned Doctor; we thought he had exhausted his hostility in his sermons and dissertations, but,—

At the very name
His rage rekindles and his soul's on flame.

“I have attentively studied the principles of

Rabbinism,” says he, “and I think I have universally found their results to be obscurity, darkness, and pure heathenism.” He even ventures to assert,—“the Old Testament was better understood before the Council of Nice, from the text of the Septuagint and Vulgate only, than it has been generally with us, even since the Reformation.” Without entering upon any defence of the windmills against which our theological Quixotte has couched his lance, we must in this case consult the Rabbins, notwithstanding their demerits, for the best of all possible reasons—there is not a particle of evidence to be had elsewhere. Now the Rabbins inform us that it was not until after the wars of the Maccabees that the Hebrew canon was formed, and they intimate that the emendation of the text was a work of considerable difficulty, in which their doctors were divinely assisted. Whenever this task was undertaken, additions were certainly made to the texts of several sacred authors; there is consequently no improbability in the supposition that at that time the narrative portion of the book of Job was superadded to the poetic, for the two parts are so dissimilar in style, language, and expression, that they could not possibly have been written by the same author.

Here, again, we are met by Prof. Lee; he denies that the book has any poetical portion, and in his translation the assertion is pretty well borne out by fact: “no one,” he says, “has been able to show that this book, or indeed any other in the Hebrew Bible, has been written in *measured verse*.” If he means by this that no one has been able to point out the exact metres used by the Hebrews, and to scan a psalm as one might an ode of Horace, we quite agree with him, but in such a sense his assertion is nothing to the purpose—if, however, he means that there is no trace of poetry, divided into verses and modulated by cadences, to be found in the Hebrew Scriptures, his assertion is without foundation. Even in our version it is impossible to read a psalm without meeting decisive evidence of such an artificial structure. He might just as well say that the ‘Paradise Lost’ is not poetry because it is destitute of rhyme, as that the psalms are not poetic because they cannot be reduced to Greek or Roman metres. The whole sophism is involved in the Professor's italics; he does not deny that parts of the Hebrew Bible may have been written in some verse of artificial structure, but he makes the question turn on the point of the verse being *measured*, which no one can solve, and which, if solved, would be indifferent to the issue.

Mr. Wemyss, who contends that the narrative portion is equally authentic and ancient with the poetic, candidly acknowledges that the name Jehovah occurs only in the prologue and epilogue of the book, and not at all in the poem itself, where the Supreme is uniformly called by the names *El, Elohim, Shaddai, and Adonai*. To say nothing of other variations, we think this sufficient to prove that the narrative portion is the work of a different hand from the poetic.

That Job was a real historical character is, we think, placed beyond question by the constant tradition of the East, by the minute particularity with which the circumstances of his residence, property, and family are described, and by the reference which the Prophet Ezekiel makes to his exemplary piety; but that the book of Job is to a certain extent allegorical, necessarily results from the fact of its being a poem. This, however, no more excludes it from revealed truth, than any of the gorgeous figures or bold personifications of the Hebrew prophets.

The question of authorship is involved in considerable difficulty; the weight of external evidence is in favour of Moses, the internal is

decidedly against him. Prof. Lee decides in favour of Job himself; Wemyss conjectures that it was Joseph, which is about as probable as any guess yet made. Archbishop Magee conjectures that it was transcribed or translated by Moses, and adds,—“We may also suppose that Moses, in transcribing, might have made some small and unimportant alterations, which will sufficiently account for occasional and partial resemblances of expression between it and the Pentateuch, if any such there be.” The saving clause is excellent, and characteristic. Dr. Wall has started the hypothesis that the book was originally written in hieroglyphics. But whoever was the author, and in whatever hand it was written, there can be no doubt that the book is very ancient, and, with the exception of Genesis, probably the oldest composition in the world. Mr. Wemyss justly remarks:—

“One mark of the very high antiquity of the book itself may be derived from this circumstance,—that though the term ‘months’ occurs in the book, none of the months have proper names affixed to them, as in the law of Moses and elsewhere in Scripture. Neither is the term ‘new moon’ to be met with in the book. Another mark of its high antiquity may be derived from this,—that the Mosaic dispensation changed the whole structure of the language, and impressed upon it characters associated with the new rites that were then introduced. Of these there is no trace in the book of Job. The religion, manners, language, all are patriarchal. The mode of living is evidently pastoral. The patriarch of the district is the judge or magistrate. God is represented in a paternal character; there is no theocracy, except the universal government of God; there is no priesthood, no public worship, no appointed service, nothing peculiar. God manifests himself by visions, and converses familiarly with men, as in the first ages of the world; but he has no temple, no ark, no holy of holies,—the magnificence of a God, but not the state of a King.”

The question whether the book of Job quotes from a preceding revelation or alludes to a future, is one of more importance than at first appears, but its full investigation would lead to an examination of details destitute of interest to the mere English or uncritical reader. It is a more pleasing task, however, to investigate the rate of civilization in Job's days from the allusions made to the arts and sciences in the poem. The Idumeans at that remote period were, it appears, acquainted with the use of scales:—

To these things Job replied thus:
“Would to God my grief were weighed in a balance,
And my calamity laid in one of the scales!”

And the weaver's shuttle:—

My days are slighter than the weaver's yarn;
They are finished like the breaking of a thread.

They made cheese from milk:—

Hast thou not mingled me as milk,
And made me solid as cheese?

Their gardens were protected by ground-traps and snares:—

He is caught by the feet in a pitfall;
Perfidious snares encompass him.
The trap shall lay hold of his heel,
It shall fasten thoroughly upon him.

They cut inscriptions on tablets:—

O that my words were recorded—
O that they were engraved on a tablet,
With an iron graver upon lead,
That they were sculptured in a rock for ever!

They had metal bows for their archers:—

Should he flee from the iron weapon,
The bow of brass shall strike him through.

Their war-steed was a noble animal; and, from the description given of him, the Idumeans seem to have used a great variety of military weapons:—

Hast thou invested the horse with strength,
Hast thou clothed his neck with pride?
Hast thou given him to launch forth as an arrow?
The violence of his snoring is terrible.
He paweth in the valley, and exulteth;
He rusheth impetuous against the armed host.
He mocketh at fear, and is not daunted,
Nor turneth he back from the sword,

The quiver rattling against him,
The glittering spear, and the lance.
He swalloweth the ground with fierceness and rage;
He is impatient when the trumpet soundeth.
When the trumpet soundeth again, he saith, Ha! ha!
He smothereth the battle from afar,
The thunder of the chieftains, and the shouting.

It would be easy to extend this list, but the few specimens we have given are sufficient to direct attention to this interesting but neglected branch of Biblical criticism.

The great lesson deducible from the book is the righteous government of the universe by a superintending providence, and the inadequacy of human intelligence to fathom the counsels of the Omnipotent.

Wisdom! whence then cometh it?
Where is the abode of understanding?
It is hid from the eyes of the living;
It is concealed from the fowls of the air.
Destruction and Death say,
"We have heard of its fame with our ears."
God alone understandeth its track;
Yea, he is acquainted with its abode.

After the examples we have quoted, it must be unnecessary to dwell upon the poetic character of this sublime composition. In all ancient or modern poetry there is nothing superior to the vision of Eliphaz: the silence of night, the mysterious visitant, an image and no image, the still small voice and the awful message, form a combination of circumstances truly sublime. The passage is well translated by Mr. Wemyss.

A matter was imparted to me secretly;
It came to my ear like a muttering sound.
In the terrifying hour of night visions,
At the time when deep sleep falleth upon men,
A fear came upon me, and a horror,
A shuddering went through all my bones;
Then a spirit glided before me,
The hair of my flesh stood on end.
It stood still—but I could not distinguish its form.
A spectre stood before mine eyes—
There was stillness—so that I heard a hollow murmur,
saying:
"Shall mortal man be just before God?
Shall a man be pure in the sight of his Maker?
Behold, He cannot confide in those who serve him;
Even his angels he chargeth with defection.
What then are the dwellers in tenements of clay,
Whose foundation is in the dust?
They are crushed before the moth,
They are destroyed from morning to evening;
They are for ever perishing unnoticed,
Their fluttering round is soon over;
They die, quite destitute of wisdom."

In many parts of the poem the text is obviously injured by the mistakes of copyists and transcribers, but we fear that the objections to conjectural emendations would be insuperable. On the whole, we have been well pleased with Mr. Wemyss's translation; it is the work of a scholar, a gentleman, and a Christian.

Thirty Years in India, &c. By Major H. Bevan. 2 vols. Richardson.

This is a plain, unaffected narrative of the life of an officer who passed more than thirty years of active service in India: a man who appears to have had no friends but his own merits, and who roughed it, therefore, in Mofussil stations and out-of-the-way places, often beyond the reach not only of European associates, but European associations and resources. It is published because public attention is just now strongly directed to India, and as the Major naturally feels an interest in the country, and all that concerns it, he thinks it well to put his experiences on record: like the Cynic of old, he is unwilling to remain idle where every man is actively employed, and therefore, though in a different spirit, he has resolved "to roll his tub," even though little good should result from his labour. The work, as we have stated, is simply a record of personal adventure and observation—there are no formal discussions; the information relating to the habits, manners and character of the people, the condition and resources of the country, is to be gleaned from the narrative with which it is interwoven. In the same way, legends and popular stories are introduced without formality, here and there, as they were

first heard; and hunting and shooting excursions assume an importance which can only be understood by those who know something of the monotonous dullness of a country station. It is manifest that such a work must be left, in a great degree, to report on its own merits: we shall therefore proceed at once to extract from it. Here is an awful scene by way of introduction:

"I reached Calcutta the latter end of October in a budjerow, sent to convey the cadets from the ship up the river. Wishing to see the country, some of us landed while at anchor, waiting for the tide, when we witnessed a most revolting sight—a woman and child left on the slimy banks of the river by their relatives, to be taken down the river by the receding tide. The child was dead, and partly devoured by the Pariah dogs, though the woman had used all her remaining strength in vain to drive them away with a stick she still held in her hand, but she was unable to use it with effect, owing to her excessive weakness. A number of birds, called adjutants, vultures, crows, &c., were waiting quietly at a short distance, till the dogs had satisfied themselves on the body of the child, which was torn to pieces. We were anxious to rescue the woman, but the boatmen who accompanied us told us it could not be allowed, as they were both exposed in consequence of having an incurable disease, in order that the 'holy water of the Ganges' might wait their souls to the realms of everlasting happiness, for such is the superstitious idea of all Hindoos."

The young cadet was now ordered to Madras, whence, after the initiatory training, he was sent on a surveying expedition. Here, his lonely position and unassuming good-nature soon brought him into intimate communication with the natives. In two months, he acquired a sufficient knowledge of the language to speak it tolerably well.

"It was my custom (he observes) in the evenings to invite a few of the most intelligent natives of the village to my tents, from whom I obtained considerable local information; and in return, I amused them with an occasional Nautch, giving them betel-nut at their departure. Some persons have represented the Nautch as an improper exhibition, which it is disgraceful to countenance; they must either have seen it under very unfavourable circumstances, or have given scope to their own perverted imaginations. There is no doubt that any species of dance may be represented by the performers so as to suggest licentious ideas, but there is just as little reason for denying that a dance may be perfectly innocent, and confined to a simple exhibition of graceful motion and flexibility of limb. The ordinary Nautch is a perfectly innocent display of picturesque attitudes and agile movements; it is of course capable of being corrupted, but so far as my experience goes, there is more for the rigid moralist to condemn in one Italian ballet, than in all the Nautches I ever witnessed in India. I am not alone in this opinion; many clergymen of the Established church, whose piety and purity were beyond suspicion—among others, the late Bishop Heber—have witnessed Nautches at native entertainments, and considered them as innocent as any of the national dances of Europe."

Thus cut off from European society and resources, the young cadet became a sportsman almost of necessity; and here begins a chain of wild-wood life and adventure which will gladden the hearts of our Nimrod, and which, says the Major, "every old Indian" will admit to be "among the most treasured of a veteran's reminiscences."

"While taking points on the top of a high hill that forms part of a range called the Javedi Mountains, (covered with jungle, mixed with large trees, rocks, &c., &c., which are divided by narrow valleys,) and viewing a small waterfall through my telescope, I perceived a very large animal pursued by a number of wild dogs, who, after a considerable chase, overtook and pulled down their prey. It took me a considerable time to get through the jungle to the spot, where I found a fine buck elk, partly torn, which the pack left on the approach of myself and lascar. I secured his fine pair of antlers, and the lascar cut off as much flesh as they could conveniently carry

away. The wild dogs run well, and appear to pursue generally by the scent, as this country was too close and hilly to view their game. The chase, on the whole, was most novel and interesting, apparently without a check; hills, valleys, and steep ravines were passed in quick succession, though, from the nature of the ground, the dogs and elk were visible only at intervals. It must have been only by dint of their keen scent and numbers that this large animal could have been run down, and finally overcome, as the dogs did not appear very powerful. The natives consider them as inoffensive and harmless to man, and say their sagacity is wonderful in aiding each other, as even the royal tiger—the monarch, I may say, of the Indian forest—will not molest them in any way, and on their approach retires, as being no match for their united attacks."

We shall here quote a passage or two on the mode adopted by the natives to secure the antelope:—

"A number of pits are dug sufficiently deep to hide a man sitting in them, at about sixty yards apart, in the form of a semicircle. At each extremity of the pit sticks are driven into the ground, to which twine is fastened with feathers a few feet apart; these are kept fluttering by the wind, and prevent the deer from running away outside the pits,—a direction which they naturally take, as nothing appears to prevent their approach. Thus the marksman, who waits patiently till they are sufficiently near, is enabled to take a deliberate and unerring aim with his matchlock, or old musket. Occasionally a herd of cattle, or flock of sheep, are used to drive the antelope in the wished-for direction. The buck antelope is also taken alive by means of a tame one, driven into a herd, where he is immediately attacked by the wild buck. They fight desperately, seldom allowing more than one male to a herd. The buck, in the fury of his onset, gets entangled in the coils fastened to the horns of the decoy, and is held there till the huntsman runs up and secures him. The tame antelope sometimes gets gored and put to flight, and after such an accident it becomes too timid to be of further use."

Our author was now sent with a detachment to the hills on the frontiers of the Mysore—and there, for a twelvemonth, he had shooting and hunting enough to satisfy any reasonable man:

"During my tour of command at Ryacontah, I had shooting of every description in its vicinity, as there was hardly a spot from fifteen to twenty-five miles round that I did not explore. In the hot weather, when most of the tanks and streams are dried up in the jungle, I used to shoot hog and deer, at those springs which retained some moisture, by lying in wait behind a small screen, during moonlight nights, for the animals as they came to drink.—One circumstance connected with this sporting will probably be novel to English readers, and will certainly be useful as a hint to those who practise fowling by night in India. I tried the experiment of fastening a fire-fly on the sight of my gun, and found it of the greatest value in directing my eye along the barrel, and enabling me to cover my object correctly.—Should the piece of water be extensive, I had previously some lines with feathers stitched to them, as used for shooting antelope, and placed round such parts of the tank as I could not command with my gun. At evening in this manner, I have shot pea and jungle fowl, and at times a hare, which requires water when no dew falls. Mr. H. and myself have frequently bagged forty and fifty brace of snipe, and occasionally hare, florin, duck, or partridge, during a day's shooting in the Borrahmal. He was a quick shot, and of the most hospitable disposition. The great variety of the duck tribe during the season in India is truly wonderful. I have enumerated fifteen different species of them, some of which possessed the most beautiful plumage. The numbers of quail afforded good sport, as they are to be met with close to Ryacontah in abundance. There are three varieties of this bird—the large grey quail, like those of Europe, the bush or red-legged, and the smallest, commonly called the button-quail."

"Having heard of some elephants that made their appearance in the neighbourhood of Ryacontah, and had committed great havoc among the gardens and frightened the natives, I went in pursuit, and over-

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took one after a chase of twelve miles, but he made off on the first shot, at such a rate as to baffle all hopes of coming up with him again. Night closed in before we could return, and we were obliged to sleep in a small village near Kistnagherry, from which we obtained some pillau, rice, &c., from my friend Golaum-Ally. This supply was rendered more delicious by the fatigue and hunger we had undergone, and we were thereby so much refreshed as to be able to ascend the hill early next morning, when, with the assistance of a few natives, we unharboured some elk. I shot a fine buck, but the doe that was in company escaped by taking a most desperate leap down a rocky precipice of about sixty feet, after which, much to our astonishment, she went off unhurt. She had no other way of evading her pursuers than by this extraordinary bound; but it must be observed, that elks possess great bone, strength, and agility."

Major Bevan speaks highly of the native troops; and few men have had better opportunities for making observations under all circumstances:—

"A great error committed by young officers on first joining the Indian army, is to affect contempt for the soldiers whom they are to command, calling them 'black fellows,' 'niggers,' &c. A residence of a few months at a Mofussil station soon clears the head of all that nonsense; the sepoy has many opportunities of obliging his officer, and he never neglects them if his heart be won by kindness. There is nothing so efficacious in destroying the feelings of mutual prejudice as the sense of mutual dependence. It has been frequently asserted that the condition of the native officers is so very anomalous that it must of necessity lead to the agitation of awkward questions of precedence. I have never heard of any such being mooted, though the constitution of native officers is not unlikely to lead to such discussions. The sepoy recruit must not be more than twenty years of age, nor under five feet five inches in height. If he is well-behaved, intelligent, and attentive, he is, at the end of five or six years selected for the rank of lance-naigue, or confidential; a situation much coveted, as it exonerates from sentry-duty, and puts the individual on the road to promotion, though no additional pay is given. This is the only appointment which can be made by an officer commanding a company. After a service of fourteen years, two rupees a month are added to the sepoy's pay, and a similar addition is made at the end of twenty years, provided his conduct has been uniformly good during the entire time. The next step is full-naigue, or corporal, which is rarely granted until after a service of ten years. An average of seven years more elapses before the sepoy can attain the rank of havildar, or sergeant. After a service of about ten years, but earlier if the soldier has distinguished himself by any remarkable action, the havildar is eligible to become a jemidar, or commissioned officer, who has the command of twenty-five men. The highest rank attainable by a native is that of subedar, who may have the command of fifty men, but is rarely entrusted with more than thirty. All these grades have a proportionate increase of pay, varying from the original sum of seven rupees a month at the time of enlistment, up to one hundred and twenty rupees per month, the pay of a subedar-major. The relative precedence of European and native rank has never been defined, but custom has established the rule, that in no case does a native command a European; even a European sergeant on the same guard with a subedar, is allowed to give the word of command without being viewed with jealousy. I have generally seen kindly feelings prevail between the sepoys and the European troops when quartered in the same cantonments. The sepoy finding a British soldier drunk in the roads or fields is always ready to help him to his rooms, and assist in hiding his delinquency. A subedar and jemidar are attached to every company: they live with their families, mixing neither with the privates nor European officers. Religious prejudices, on the part of the natives, have more effect in keeping up this distinction than the aristocratic reluctance of English officers to mix with persons who have risen from the ranks. I can testify, from my own personal experience, that the native officers are anxious to do all in their power to contribute to the comfort of their

European commanders: they are, however, very jealous of their dignity, and are especially anxious to be the sole medium of communication between the European officer and the privates. When I was at the Rhoura Ghaut in 1817, the subedar under my command came to me of his own accord, to say that he knew my tent was not sufficient to protect me from the scorching heat of the sun, and to propose that some of the men should be permitted to volunteer on fatigue to build me a hut thickly thatched. Similar consideration was shown by the native officers and privates when we were quartered at Nagpore; indeed I could easily multiply instances of their kindness, but those that I have mentioned are sufficient to show that the jealousy between native and European officers has been greatly exaggerated."

We have also scattered through the work brief notices of his brother officers—and the fate of some of them was melancholy enough:—

"The extraordinary death of the doctor is worthy of notice. On his removal to another regiment, having been falsely accused of taking or using improperly part of the medical stores, he was for a short time (till cleared of the charge by the opinion of a court of inquiry) suffering under a depression of spirits. Soon after, an officer of this regiment, one morning, sent to borrow a sword from another; but the servant making a mistake, went and asked the doctor for his, who, on giving it, thought it was for the purpose of placing him under arrest again (as it is the usual mode), and while under this erroneous impression he blew out his brains."

The death of another is equally strange, and not less melancholy:—

"Lieutenant C., an officer of the corps, who had lately rejoined the regiment from England, received a letter with a black seal in the evening, while playing quoits with the other officers, which he gave in charge to his servant, anticipating that its contents would announce some calamity. The following morning Lieutenant B. and myself called on him about 9 a.m. After conversing a short time, he said he had bad news from home—when he fell back in his cot, and had a fit, which we partially relieved by untying his neckcloth and sprinkling water over him; however, the fits returned with redoubled violence, and hardly any intermission, till 5 p.m., when he died insensible, though medical skill did all that human power could devise. The cause of his sudden death appears to have originated in over-excitement on a weak constitution, from the perusal of the letter, which was from his mother, mentioning the death of his father, and the difficulties in which she had been involved by the sad event. It seems Mr. C. was a clergyman, and possessed of no other means to support his family than the amount of his living; from his limited income he had been able to save a small sum, but he had been compelled to expend nearly the whole of it in order to relieve his son, Lieut. C., from his debts, contracted while on furlough."

We have had, of late years, some strange accounts of Indian robbers; the Major now adds his contribution:—

"Once, during the pursuit of the Pindarries, a considerable amount of money was sent to our camp to pay a large division of the army. Our tents were pitched in a wild, hilly and jungly country, and as it was known that the treasure was coveted by several of the plundering gangs, a havildar or sergeant's guard was posted to watch the four tumbrils in which the money was contained. Suddenly in the middle of the night a gang of these robbers who seemed to have risen out of the earth, attacked the sepoys sword in hand, while others attempted to break open the tumbrils. The sepoys made a desperate resistance at the point of the bayonet, and successfully protected their charge until the arrival of reinforcements compelled the plunderers to make a hasty retreat. Several of the robbers were killed, but not before some of the sepoys had received many severe sabre wounds. It would be impossible to give an adequate notion of the craft and perseverance displayed by these robbers in ascertaining the amount and the exact position of any property they may covet; and the almost incredible deceptions they practise on the possessors. Precautions are almost useless for the contrivances employed. Horses ever so securely picketed and guarded, have been stolen from the

midst of the camp; the whole property in a room or tent has been swept away without awakening the sleeping owner; nay, the very mattress has been removed by a skilful thief, without disturbing the slumbers of the officer by whom it was occupied. I witnessed the performance of this last-named feat when in camp at Trichinopoly, by one of the Collieries, a class of persons noted for their experience and adroitness as thieves. It was then performed for a wager, to convince an incredulous officer of the surprising dexterity of Indian thieves. When the officer's breathing gave proof of his being in a sound sleep, the Colliery entered the room stealthily as a cat, taking with him a small chafing-dish on which he burned some intoxicating herbs, especially the seeds of the bang or hemp-plant, which is nearly as powerful a soporific as opium. He allowed the officer to inhale some of the stupefying fumes, and then gently tickled him with a feather; as he mechanically shrunk from the tickling, the thief adroitly pulled away the mattress, until he succeeded in removing it altogether, when he went out of the room without being detected."

On one occasion Major Bevan's route lay by Assaye, the battle-field on which Wellington earned his first laurels:—

"The battle of Assaye, which completely destroyed the power of Scindia south of the Nerbudda, and established the superiority of the British in the Decan, was [says Major Bevan] one of the most important achievements in the history of British India. Fourteen years had elapsed since this memorable engagement when I passed over the ground, but the strong position occupied by the Mahrattas behind the Ketnah river could still be traced by the line of field works, which retained something of a military appearance. Assaye, from which the battle takes its name, is an insignificant village on the confluence of Ketnah and Juah, but is capable of being made a very important post. The remains of the mud wall by which it was secured were visible when I passed, and I think that Scindia showed some skill in selecting such a protection for his left flank. Yet it was by turning the Mahrattas at this very point that the victory was won. Under all the circumstances, the battle of Assaye may be regarded as a deed of daring valour, almost amounting to temerity. The Mahrattas were more than tenfold the number of the British: they had a park of artillery consisting of more than a hundred cannon, to which we could only oppose a few light guns; and they had a position of much natural strength. In fact, our line of infantry was shaken by the overwhelming fire, when the 19th dragoons and 4th native cavalry executed a brilliant charge, and drove the Mahrattas from their guns. We found the field of battle tenanted by Faquirs and Gossains, Mohammedan and Hindoo hermits, who had erected huts near the mounds under which the slain were interred, to pray for the souls of the deceased. These devotees were supported by alms. As our soldiers passed by they planted flags by the side of the road, and sung a sort of recitative, in which they celebrated the praises of those who had fallen in the battle, concluding with predictions that we should obtain similar glory, and that poets better than themselves would celebrate our praise. The sepoys were greatly affected by these appeals, and there were few who did not drop some *pie* into the *lotas* or brass dishes, which the mendicants had placed on the ground to receive the contributions of the charitable."

The following is an account of the method of catching vultures, with decoy birds and carrion, on the Malabar coast:—

"The vultures are often seen soaring at an immense height in great numbers, wheeling round in circles. On perceiving the carrion and one of their own species, they descend with rapidity to the spot, where snares and nets have been previously laid, in which they soon become entangled, and the fine down is plucked off from under their wings and breast, when they are again let free: this article brings a high price; it is chiefly used in the manufacture of muffs and tippets. When at a loss for carrion, the natives kill and cut up a vulture, and the birds are found perfectly ready to prey upon their own species thus prepared."

On one of his hunting excursions in this neighbourhood, Major Bevan met

"Two natives, of the Konkany caste, a male and

female, who were victims to that species of leprosy which the French have named *le mal rouge*, but which we generally call Elephantiasis. They were employed in herding the cattle belonging to a village in the neighbourhood of our encampment. Nothing could be conceived more singular and more repulsive than their appearance. Their skin was perfectly red, their hair and eyes were of the same colour, and their voices were shrill and nasal. At first they were shy, and seemed suspicious of my commiseration; but when I gave them some copper coin, they became more communicative. They told me that they were brother and sister; that they were born in the state I saw them; and that in consequence of their misfortune, they were regarded as outcasts, and obliged to live apart in a hut, separate from the residence of the family in whose service they were. • • • What are called Albinos, or white Indians, are often met with in the more inland tracts of the peninsula. Their colour is that of a dead European of a very fair complexion. They are almost blind till brought into some dark or shady place, so susceptible are they of the common light of day. Their constitutions are extremely delicate; they are for the most part timid and irresolute, and are seldom known to live to an advanced age. In these respects the Konkanies I have mentioned were similar to the Albinos, and they shared the degradation of these miserable beings. Fortunately the females rarely bear children; but, when they do, their offspring is of the natural colour of the tribe to which they belong, it however always manifests a strong constitutional tendency to leprosy disease."

Before we take a last leave we must have another field day:—

"Having learned that a tiger had been entrapped by some villagers sixteen miles to the eastward of Manintoddy, the novelty of the sight, with the hope of getting a shot, induced me to go to the place. I therefore started, in the company of two other officers; when we reached the place we found a thick piece of underwood, about thirty yards in diameter, surrounded by strong nets thirteen feet high, and supported on stout poles, well secured. Nearly one hundred people were stationed at intervals round the poles, each armed with a long spear. A portion of them kept constant watch during the night and day, to prevent an escape, which the tiger attempted several times, especially at night, by springing against the netting, to the meshes of which he clung, till forced to quit his hold by the spearmen. Two days and nights elapsed before we could induce the people to make an attack. Our anxiety was great, but the head men told us we must wait patiently until the Brahmins should perform certain ceremonies that were absolutely necessary to propitiate the aid of their gods, in order that no accident might occur to any person. At the same time they added, that not a shot could be allowed, or even an arrow discharged from the bow at the tiger, as spears must be the only weapons used. The delay I attribute to the wish of getting a larger concourse of people, as the headman of the village levied a contribution proportioned to each person's means, ostensibly for the purpose of providing them with food, and sacrificing to the deities. When the final arrangements were completed, ten men entered the jungle with bill-hooks, and cut a way towards the centre of the place where the tiger was supposed to lie. They were guarded by twenty able spearmen, and on approaching towards the middle of the jungle, a splendid royal tiger rushed out with a roar, and sprung over the men who were cutting the brushwood, but he was received by the spearmen with great coolness, and transfixed on the spot. In his death-struggle he broke off the heads of several spears, with as much ease as if they had been twigs. During this affair, much to the astonishment of all, a tigress sprung against the netting on the opposite side, but was quickly repelled by the spearmen outside. She retreated into the jungle, near the party cutting it down, and after a little time, making another effort to spring over the netting, she and her cub were dispatched, but not without a desperate struggle. No accident occurred, as the greatest order and regularity was observed. It appears only one tiger had been originally traced to this thicket, after it had killed a buffalo and its calf. No suspicion existed of the tigress and her cub."

"On the frontiers of Coorg I happened to pass a

small stream that took its course through a black soil. I observed that the banks were perforated in several places. This I was informed had been done by elephants, bison, deer, &c., for the purpose of getting at the earth, for which they have a predilection at a peculiar season, on account of its saline qualities. Acting on the hint, I took post in its vicinity on a platform fixed in a tree, where I was much incommoded by the heavy fogs and dews. These were frequently so thick and heavy as to prevent my distinguishing any object, though the animals could plainly be heard close at hand. However, one fine, clear, moonlight night, about ten o'clock, when I had just shot a bison, and hardly regained my station after covering its body with the boughs of trees, a number of elephants commenced their operations, boring the banks. While I was reloading, the native who was with me killed a male elephant, with a fine pair of tusks that weighed 42 lb. I shall never forget the effect produced by the various notes of the different animals, as they struck on the ear during these watches: they were echoed through the depths of the woods, till they gradually died away in the distance. The gloom of night, heightened by the lofty forest, and primitive wildness of the surrounding scenery, tended to excite a chill and involuntary shudder, which gave a powerful effect to the varied sounds. The instinct of the rapacious beasts lead them to this bank to seek for prey; they lie in wait for the deer, whose seizure I have repeatedly witnessed. I have frequently shot the spotted deer and jungle-sheep, a species of deer so called from its bleat, on the banks of this salt rivulet."

"In order to make up for this bad sport this day, we determined on trying our chances during the night, which proved favourable for our purpose. • • • It was as dark and cloudy a night as could be wished or imagined; not even a star was visible. In passing a pagoda, the Hindoo attendants halted a short time, in order that certain obeisances should be made to their deities to propitiate them, which they told us was a necessary measure to ensure success. • • • We pursued our way for about half a mile, and while passing some rice-fields unexpectedly disturbed a herd of elephants, whose trumpeting evinced that they did not much relish being disturbed from their agreeable repast in the grain fields, where they were leisurely feeding. As the natives are somewhat alarmed at meeting these animals, we took a different direction, and for some time lost the intended track, and got entangled in an extensive morass, the deep holes of which were partly filled with mud and partly with water, into which we often plunged in the dark. At last we came on a herd of deer, but they passed us at full speed. This we understood to be caused by some animal in pursuit, and immediately after the growl of a tiger was heard, which again so frightened the people that there was some difficulty in making them proceed any further. We also encountered a sounder, or herd of hog, but, strange to say, these animals are not influenced by the lights in the same manner as deer, elk, hares, &c.; whether this arises from their instinct, or difference of vision, cannot be determined, but in my various night excursions I have never been able to get a shot at any of the wild hogs, as they make off on the approach of the lights. The too premature anxiety of my friend, in showing himself in advance of the lights, frightened away a herd of deer, but the man who carried the torch kept after them at a smart pace cautioning us in a low tone to keep immediately in his track. We soon came up with them; the brightness of their eyes first attracted notice, and on approaching within twenty or thirty yards, the usual distance to fire with certainty, our four barrels brought down two fine does, and wounded a large buck."

After the licence we have thus permitted to the Major, of having all the talk to himself, his book, at least to the "old Indian" and the sportsman, will need no recommendation from us.

Diary of the Rev. John Ward, A.M., Vicar of Stratford-upon-Avon. From the original MSS. preserved in the Library of the Medical Society of London. Arranged by C. Severn, M.D. Colburn.

AFTER the long and loud trumpeting which has heralded the appearance of this volume—after

the ambiguous givings-out in many mysterious paragraphs—the curious among our readers will, no doubt, be delighted to hear that it is now published—and that in a modest octavo, of only 315 pages, they will find the revelation they were led to anticipate relating to the birth, parentage, and education, life, character, and behaviour, of our immortal poet. We may, too, in confidence, hint to them, that they will there find, in addition, 313 pages of jests, anecdotes, notabilia, memoranda, receipts, prescriptions, and such other odds and ends of knowledge as a provincial parson and apothecary,—and Ward was, both,—was likely, some two hundred years ago, to pick up and note down in a very common-place book. But these are minor matters: let us proceed at once to the one exciting and all-engrossing subject:—

"Shakspear had but two daughters, one whereof Mr. Hall, the physician, married, and by her had one daughter married, to wit, the Lady Bernard of Abbingdon. I have heard that Mr. Shakspeare was a natural wit, without any art at all; he frequented the plays all his younger time, but in his elder days lived at Stratford, and supplied the stage with two plays every year, and for it had an allowance so large, that hee spent at the rate of 1000*l.* a-year, as I have heard. Shakspeare, Drayton, and Ben Jonson, had a merie meeting, and it seems drank too hard, for Shakspeare died of a feavour there contracted. Remember to peruse Shakspeare's plays, and bee much versed in them, that I may not be ignorant in that matter. Whether Dr. Heylin does well, in reckoning up the dramattick poets which have been famous in England, to omit Shakspeare. A letter to my brother, to see Mrs. Queney, to send for Tom Smith for the acknowledgment."

Here it is, good reader, word for word, and every word in the *Diary relating to Shakspeare!* How the last paragraph could be connected with the poet's history we should have been at a loss to conjecture, had not Dr. Severn kindly intimated the probability that Mrs. Queney was Shakspeare's daughter Judith.

On this important discovery we have only to observe, that one half was known before, and that the other is apocryphal. But how is it that the public were somehow or other led to believe that this reverend vicar of Stratford was a curious and intelligent person, who busied himself in collecting information relating to Shakspeare? Dr. Severn himself, indeed, speaks of his "recorded appreciation of Shakspeare's excellence as a dramatic poet." It appears he further tells us, that "Mr. Ward had formed a far more accurate opinion of the distinguished eminence of Shakspeare than did the learned and industrious Heylin." Why the fact is to us as obvious as words can make it, that this diligent Shakspearian collector had never even read his works—but having come to reside in the native town of the poet, he thinks it politic in a practising apothecary to "get up" this subject of common talk; and then, he observes, incidentally, he shall be able to judge for himself whether Heylin was right in omitting all mention of him in his list of famous dramatic poets. But the publication itself is too manifest a humbug to justify or excuse us for wasting words on its exposure. We must confess, however, that we are somewhat surprised that the paragraph press did not notice that the 'Diary' contained another revelation, relating to another poet. Here it is:—

"Lambert, a Papist this thirtieth year, and John Milton a frequenter of a clubb of Papists."

Milton a frequenter of a club of Papists! and this, too, of a contemporary! May we not, then, be excused for considering the story of Shakspeare's death, which took place nearly fifty years before the reverend vicar set a foot in Stratford, as apocryphal?

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Rural Sketches. By Thomas Miller, Author of 'A Day in the Woods,' &c. With twenty-three illustrations. J. Van Voorst.

It is, in most cases, an impertinence to draw the reader's attention from the published book to the story of its author's private life. But the public ought to be reminded that this volume, in its style "fresh as hawthorn buds," is not the sport of an amiable inhabitant of the country, who pleasantly overlooks his flower-gardens and his orchards, who retires from the jollity of the Maying, the nut-gathering, the cudgel-playing, and the wake, to the privacy of a well-furnished library, and there, like White, of Selborne, amuses himself with journalizing the appearances of nature, or, like Miss Mitford, with sketching the peasant figures which cross her path in the course of the morning's ramble. It should be recollected that these rural sketches are often pleasant remembrances written in the close, crowded town—that the labour of preparing them has succeeded the labour of a more mechanical craft,—in short, that they are the result of a hard struggle in one of fine fancies and humble fortunes, to make his fancy help his fortune. It is not long since we heard one of our courtliest poets talking in a strain of pleasant sympathy of Thomas Miller,—sympathy with that buoyancy and versatility of spirit, which enables the poet to walk out from the crowded, noisy street, and as he plods along some dusty, suburban road, with its gas lamps, and omnibuses, and citizens' boxes,—how different from the Trent valley!—lose himself in visions of the glade and the greenwood, and call up princesses, and minstrels, and outlaws, Fair Rosamond or Robin Hood, to bear him company, and to beguile the way by whispering in his ear some adventure *not* written in the chronicles of the kings of England. It was heart-cheering to find one who had passed a long life "in purple and fine linen" thus appreciating the joys and the sorrows of a lot so contrasted; and with a like spirit, we have always held, should be approached the works of those who, at the commencement of their career, have been numbered among the uneducated classes.

But, even if these considerations be lost sight of, the book is a pleasant book, sans apology or qualification. The habit of composition has not dulled Thomas Miller's fancy and feeling, but it has amended his style,—which now flows with singular ease and gracefulness. This time, too, he has kept more closely within the limits of his own experience than in his former efforts; there is less sentiment and more humour—more of the smock-frocks, the hob-nailed shoes, the alehouse benches beneath the great tree, and the country fair, with its lusty love-makings and its thousand-and-one temptations and curiosities. Not that sketches of refinement and elegance are wanting—there are two, the one on 'England's Helicon' and the other on William Brown's poetry, which, besides feeling, display a just and delicate taste in criticism. Still, as we like best the thing which is the truest, our preferences are for the homeliest essays; and from one of these shall we take an extract, for the amusement of those who think as we do. The passage chosen relates the fortunes of

Tumbling Tommy.

"Never did tranquil hamlet rear a wilder scape-grace than little Tommy, or village green bear a more arrant skip-Jack; his legs, instead of his thoughts, were ever turned heavenward; to him the world was always topsy-turvy, for never was he so happy as when tumbling head over heels, turning somersets, standing on his head upon a pint pot, or walking upon his hands. He was, indeed, a thing of 'shreds and patches,' a very Joseph in his garments of divers colours; every somerset he turned cost his mother a score or two of stitches; she did but little beside mending his clothes, or running from cottage to cottage begging bits of cloth. 'Do, neighbour,' she

would say, 'try to find me a bit of something to mend our lad's breeches, for really it takes all my time only to keep him decent; I've hardly laid down my needle, and told him not to split his things so again, before up go his legs over and over, like a wind-mill-sail, and crack, crack, crack, goes all my stitching, though I've done it with white-a-brown thread of three thicknesses.' Poor Tommy's tumbling was his only pleasure, as he confessed, 'he did it without a thought.'—He went to school, but, poor fellow! he never could have lived had he not been permitted to go out every hour to give his heels an airing; they absolutely quivered again when the hands of the clock were upon the point of twelve or five. How wistfully would he look at the flies, running feet foremost on the ceiling! I believe from my heart, he envied them during school hours. But, oh! when the school broke loose, when the hour was up, the signal given, the words uttered, 'Boys, you may go home,' to have seen Tommy shoot out;—hop—step—jump, and he had cleared the threshold, and helter-skelter, head over heels he went, never stopping to look; and as to thinking, why, his very brains were prevented from dwelling upon anything for even a moment, so he trusted to some hedge, ditch, wall, or paling to bring him up; nor would his feet remain easy even then, but hang uppermost, and knock and kick, and perhaps take it into their heads to go over and over back again. No marvel that he almost always held his book wrong end uppermost, and was fond of making X's, because they were all legs; if he looked at a picture, he invariably turned it heels upwards, then marvelled why the legs were not pointed skyward; how his face was plashed in wet weather, when he walked home, head downwards, on his hands to keep his shoes clean and not dirty his mother's floor. He believed that man originally walked on his head, and averred, that not half the people would fall in frosty weather, if they looked to their steps and took heed to their ways.

"In vain did his mother inquire, 'What can I do with him? Who would undertake to teach him a trade? He never could settle down into a sober body, unless he enlisted for a soldier, and had the good fortune to lose those whirling legs,—those spinning spindles. However, he left the school, and poor old tailor Markam, having a respect for his mother, said, to use his own expression, 'I'll try what sitting cross-legged with a heavy sleeve-board and a heavier goose will do for him; for if aught in the world will take the devil out of them legs of his, it must be a little heavy ironing on his own knees.' So Tommy went on trial to tailor Markam, and when asked if he could sit cross-legged, he only replied with a grin, and throwing his feet over each shoulder, made them meet behind his neck. Fine fun to him was the goose and sleeve-board!—he brought the iron down every time with a force which made the shopboard on which they sat spring again; the old tailor praised his exertion, and Tommy ironed away until the perspiration streamed from his brow. Unfortunately, however, the shopboard was thin—it was elastic—down went the iron in an instant as soon as he made this discovery; he chattered away like a monkey, swayed himself a few times, until the tailor shook in his seat. There was no resisting the emotion; a fine clear board with such a spring, and not to tumble,—that was more than the legs of a human being like him could resist—so down went the sleeve-board and goose, and up went his heels, and alighted on poor old Markam's chest, and pitched him topsy-turvy into the floor, and as the window was up, out he shot at a bound, and went tumbling all the way home, to the amazement of his poor old mother, and the disappointment of all her hopes. No; tailoring would not suit Tommy, especially if followed on a board elastic as old Markam's; so he was once more at 'a loose end,' emptying his mother's cupboard, then somersetting round the village-green to get a new appetite. In vain did the old woman plead with the glazier, and entreat him to give her boy a trial; but his look was decisive; he pointed to the piles of glass which stood around his shop, shrugged up his shoulders and shook his head, saying plainly, that amid such brittle ware there was not room for Tumbling Tommy. Our host at the Blue Bell gave him a trial, but it was of no avail, for if he had to carry home a pint of beer, he set it down twenty times during the journey to show the boys how he could stand on his head on

the full pot; too often reaching the doors of his customers with the ale foam glittering on his elfin locks, or sometimes, forgetting himself, he ventured a somerset with a full pot in each hand, making a circle round his head like a water-wheel. * * The shop-keeper gave him a day's trial, but before night he had both his feet in a hamper of eggs, and was glad to make his escape from the wrath of his master, without pausing to draw out the shoe which stuck in a firkin of butter after one of his somersets. He finished with the old shoemaker, who took him on trial, before noon, by sweeping half the crockery-ware from the mantel-piece, and driving his feet through two panes of glass at the very first tumble. With the barber he fared no better; and before he had been with the blacksmith an hour, his feet were over the bellows' handle, and up and down he jerked at such a rate as blew every spark out of the forge, and made an illumination all over the floor. * * The mountebanks had come to try their fortune at Watton Woodhouse, and had got up a lottery, the highest prize being two guineas in money; the lowest were stated to be worth five shillings: shares one shilling each—tumbling and conjuring gratis. All day long they went drumming and sounding through the village, and having also distributed their bills through the neighbouring hamlets, a vast concourse (for a country place) were soon assembled. A rare show did these mountebanks make around the little circus set apart for their performance; never were so many gown-pieces, cotton shawls, silk handkerchiefs, kettles, boots, shoes, hats, &c. before exhibited in the village; every one who had a shilling to spare tried his luck, and some of them, to use my old grandad's phrase, who had 'more money than brains,' purchased three or four shares. Well, the prizes were drawn by a peasant lad, well known to them all, and I doubt not as fairly as is customary on such occasions; in short, everybody seemed satisfied who had won a prize, and those who had not murmured; the two guineas were, however, won by one of our neediest neighbours, whom, I believe, my grandad furnished with the shilling to try his luck. When the prize-drawing was all over, the performance commenced, and you may be sure that Tommy was there as a looker on. The principal tumbler chanced to be a very stout man, considerably too much so for his profession; however, he managed to turn a somerset,—he tried a second, and fell down. Oh! to have seen Tumbling Tommy at that moment! He jumped, he screamed, he clapped his hands with delight, and shouted aloud, 'Ha! ha! I can beat him, I can beat him!' The stout man again arose, and Tommy stood peeping between the legs of a very tall man, and watched his motions with the deepest anxiety. The mountebank made another trial, and accomplished it slowly and clumsily, and then by way of lunge stood on his head. This was more than our mercurial friend could bear to witness: to stand on his head only: why, Tommy could do that before he was four years old. Like a greyhound slipped from the leash when the game is in view, so did Tommy shoot from under the legs of his tall companion, and, without once halting, made half a score somersets in the circus. The fat man brought himself to an anchor, and sat looking daggers at the intruder; the crowd clapped their hands and shouted,—even those who had drawn blanks joined in the applause. Nor could the master-mountebank keep back his share of praise; the whole circus rang with loud acclaim: a proud night was that for Tumbling Tommy. The performance was at last finished, and next day the mountebank sought out the mother of the young scape-grace: he made very fair offers for her son, and held out hopes that if he went through a regular course of tuition, there would be no doubt of his one day becoming a great tumbler. 'No, she couldn't think of letting her bairn live such a tramping life; if he tumbled a bit now and then to please himself, that was all well and good. But he was her own bairn, and as dear to her as if he was ever so steady; no, she couldn't think of letting him leave her.' A day or two however elapsed, and Tumbling Tommy was missing; where he had gone we all had a shrewd guess; but years elapsed and his mother never saw him again, although he frequently sent her small sums of money, and, at last, more than she required to live on.

"Time rolled away, and I had almost forgotten

my old playmate; if I thought of him at all, it was among many others, a mingled mass in which few of the objects stood out distinctly. One day, however, a strange foreign-looking fellow knocked at the door, and looking very hard at me, said, 'Don't you know me?' No, I had no remembrance of that mustachoid, be-whiskered, and sun-browned face—I had not the honour to know the gentleman. He drew a card from his case and presented it. 'Signior Capriccio, Padua.' Worse and worse; I had no acquaintance with any such person, never remembered to have seen such a name before. What could he mean? There was a sly mockery in his countenance as he exclaimed, 'I'll make you know me!' and throwing up his heels, he turned three or four somersets, nor ceased until he had poked one foot clean through a map of London, making a greater hole in the Thames than ever the tunnel had done, and demolishing both St. Paul's and the Bank, and the whole neighbourhood of Cheapside. I knew him instantly, not by his face, but his feet; there was no mistaking those old familiar legs—they looked all the better for wear: had he but presented them instead of his face at first, I should at once have recognised my old friend Tumbling Tommy. Those very legs which were so despised, which every neighbour prophesied would be his ruin, had carried him safely through a great portion of the world."

Some of the wood-cuts illustrating this volume deserve great praise, equally for the design and execution.

Illustrations of Science—Mechanics. By the Rev. H. Moseley, M.A. Longman & Co.

THIS is the first of a series of volumes, to be written by the Professors of King's College, with the especial purpose of bringing science within the reach of the higher classes in schools. The works are not put forth as complete treatises on the several sciences,—the title assumed, 'Illustrations of Science,' shows the contrary: there is much, indeed, necessary to a complete development of any science beyond the comprehension of a school-boy. In the Introduction to the volume before us, Mr. Moseley states that "he has proposed to himself the development of that system of experimental facts and theoretical principles on which the whole superstructure of mechanical art may be considered to rest, and its introduction, under an available form, to the great business of practical education. * * The work consists, in fact, of a series of illustrations of the science of Mechanics, arranged in the order in which the parts of that science succeed each other, and connected by such explanations only, as may serve to carry the mind on from one principle to another, and enable it to embrace and combine the whole—a plan which leaves to the author the selection of such elements only of his science as are capable of popular illustration, and as come within the limits of practical instruction; and which enables him to exclude from his work all abstract reasoning, and mathematical deduction."

The work is divided into chapters, and the chapters again subdivided. Thus, Chapter I. embraces The Infinite Minuteness of the Elements of Matter—the Porosity of Matter—the Compressibility—the Elasticity. Each illustration again forms a distinct article, and throughout, the illustrations are of an elementary and practical character. As an example, we will give one or two proofs adduced of the minuteness of the elements of matter:—

"*Musk.*—It is said that a grain of musk is capable of perfuming for several years a chamber twelve feet square without sustaining any sensible diminution of its volume or its weight. But such a chamber contains 2,985,984 cubic inches, and each cubic inch contains 1000 cubic tenths of inches, making, in all, nearly three billions of cubic tenths of an inch. Now it is probable, indeed almost certain, that each such cubic tenth of an inch of the air of the room contains one or more of the particles of the musk, and that

this air has been changed many thousands of times. Imagination recoils before a computation of the number of the particles thus diffused and expended. Yet have they altogether no appreciable weight or magnitude.

"*Metallic Solutions.*—Let one grain of copper be dissolved in nitric acid. A liquid will be obtained of a blue colour; and if this solution be mingled with three pints of water, the whole will be sensibly coloured. Now three pints contains 104 cubical inches, and each linear inch contains at least one hundred equal parts distinguishable by the eye; each cubical inch contains, then, at least one million of such parts, and the 104 cubical inches of this solution 104 millions of such parts: also each of these minute parts of the solution is coloured, otherwise it would not be distinguishable from the rest; each such part contains then a portion of the nitrate of copper,—the colouring substance. Now from each particle of this nitrate, the copper may be precipitated in the state of a metallic powder—every particle of which is therefore less than the 104 millionth of a grain in weight.

"*The Attenuation of Gold Leaf.*—An ounce of gold is equal in bulk to a cube, each of whose edges is five-twelfths of an inch, or nearly half an inch, in length, so that placed upon a table it would cover nearly one quarter of a square inch of its surface, standing nearly half an inch in height. This cube of gold the gold-beater extends until it covers 146 square feet; and it may readily be calculated, that to be thus extended from a surface of 5-12ths of an inch square to one of 146 square feet, its thickness must have been reduced from half an inch to the 290,636th part of an inch. Fifteen hundred such leaves of gold placed upon one another, would not equal the thickness of the paper on which this [book] is printed."

"*Gilding of Thread for Embroidery.*—This process is thus described by Reaumur as practised in his time. A cylinder of silver, 360 ounces in weight, is cased with a cylinder of gold at most 6 ounces in weight. This cylindrical mass of 366 ounces of metal is then drawn by a powerful force through a series of circular holes in a plate of steel continually diminishing in diameter, until it attains the state of a wire so thin that 202 feet in length weigh but the sixteenth of an ounce: the whole length of the wire into which it is now drawn being 1,182,912 feet, or about 98½ leagues. This wire is then passed between rollers which in the act of flattening it elongate it one-seventh, and its total length thus becomes 112½ leagues. The width of the flattened thread is now 1/16th of a line, or 1/16th of an inch; and supposing, with Reaumur, that a cubical foot of gold weighs 21,220 ounces, and a cubical foot of silver 11,523 ounces, it may readily be calculated that the thickness of this gilded thread is very nearly the 31,098th part of an inch. Now what is the thickness of the plate of gold which envelopes it? Calculating on the same principles as before, we readily arrive at the conclusion, that the thickness of this plate of gold is 1/131,346th of an inch. Now gilded threads are made by a process similar to this, in which only 1/4th the proportion of gold is used. There is spread over these, therefore, a continuous plate of gold less than the two-millionth part of an inch in thickness. The silver may be taken out of its gold case by plunging the thread in nitric acid, by which the silver will be attacked through the extremities of the gold case and dissolved, whilst the gold will remain untouched by it. This being done, and the hollow gold case being examined, it is found to be a perfectly continuous plate, and to possess in this state of extreme attenuation all the sensible and all the chemical properties which belong to the metal."

In some cases principles are enunciated, and their application illustrated without an attempt at demonstration. This is contrary to rule; but it is probably the only chance we have at present of making practical science a branch of popular education. The experiment is worth trial, and we wish success to the projectors.

England under the Reigns of Edward VI. and Mary, &c. By Patrick Fraser Tytler, Esq.

(Second Notice.)

THE particulars here collected respecting the fall of the Protector Somerset are equally valuable and interesting. The ruin of Somerset, with all his faults, was rather the penalty paid for his virtues than his vices. He was disliked by the Catholic party as a Reformer, hated by the old nobility as an upstart, and beloved by the people, who called him "the good Duke," as their protector against feudal tyranny.

Ireland next comes incidentally under notice. The Irish, as is known, weary of oppression and injustice, offered at that time to transfer their allegiance to the French king. Sir John Mason, the wary ambassador at the French court, soon received information of their proceedings, and sent home such particulars as he could collect, with a recommendation how best to proceed in the matter. The course suggested will not surprise those acquainted with Irish history:—

"There is in this court much talk of Ireland, and there should seem some stir worthy to be looked unto. If it so be, I doubt not but your Lordships will in time provide therefore, to the intent the world may perceive neither foresight, courage, nor ability to lack. We have, these many years past, wasted there great sums of money by piecemeal, which, if it had been spent together, might perhaps have bred more quietness than we have at this present. These *Wild-beasts* would be hunted aforce, and at the beginning should so be bearded, before the whole herd run together, as they might know with whom they had to do; wherein the old and necessary policy hath been to keep them by all means possible at [war] between themselves."

But though Sir John fell into the humour of his age in treating of Irish affairs, he was somewhat in advance of it in reference to trade and commerce:—

"I hear here a great bruit of the discontentation of our people upon a late proclamation touching cheese and butter; of a little thing we make here a great matter. And surely, if there be no other thing than I do see in the thing, the matter might even as well have been spared. I have seen so many experiences of such ordinances; and ever the end is dearth, and lack of the thing that we seek to make good cheap. Nature will have her course, etiam si furca expellatur; and never shall you drive her to consent that a penny-worth of new shall be sold for a farthing. If good cheap follow this device, then hereafter will I think it were good the like were still used; but this I am sure, the thing shall not be so plentiful as it was, and then I report me to you whether it will be better cheap. For who will keep a cow that may not sell the milk for so much as the merchant and he can agree upon? See what a babbling I make, being clean ignorant of the case! I doubt not but my Lords saw what they did, and therefore I may hold my peace like a fool."

In 1551, the Marquis of Northampton, with a splendid retinue, was sent over to France, to invest the French monarch with the insignia of the Order of the Garter. Northampton's letter, as Mr. Tytler justly observes, "abounds with little touches and anecdotes which bring before us the gay court of France,—its monarch, its statesmen, warriors, carpet knights, and beautiful dames,—more vividly than any account of the embassy to be found in the general historians or contemporary memoirs of these times." The following are the more interesting passages:—

"Please your good Lordships. Since the last despatch unto you by Francis the post, we have been very highly entertained; first, of Mons. Chastillon, who not only made us a great supper the night before our departure out of Nantes, but also feasted us all the way to the court, making us such cheer (at his own charges) as was not to be looked for in Bretagne, where, besides the scarcity of good victuals, everything is extreme dear; and yet was his provision

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such as made us to wonder in that place to see it. About four of the clock at afternoon on Friday last, we arrived here at Chateau Brian, where Mons. D'Enghein and the Duke de Montpensier with better than one hundred horse of gentlemen, met us half a mile without the town, and brought us straight to the King's presence, booted and spurred; the King abiding our coming in his chamber of presence, with his nobility and guard about him. Assuring your Lordships that we cannot too much commend him for his benign receiving of us, for he embraced every man, to the meanest gentleman that came in our company; and that with so good a countenance, and so courteous words, that the greater could not be wished. That done, and due salutations made by me the Marquis, I declared unto him that the King, my master, understanding the good love and zeal that he bare unto him, was willing, for his part, to show the like good-will again; and had now sent me with his Order unto him, as a token of honour and a manifest declaration of his semblable affection. * * The same evening, after supper, the King sent for me the Marquis, praying me to bring some of the young Lords with their bows into the garden to pass the time with him: where we shot for his pleasure at the butts with him and his other Lords, until it was late. Then he brought us and all the company to the Queen's chamber, where we found her, with the old and the young Scottish Queens,* and a great company of ladies, at whose hands we had also such good welcome as might be had; and so the King fell to dancing, and drove forth the night to bed-time. On Saturday, after dinner, with certain noblemen, played at tennis, and sent for me the Marquis, and those gentlemen that were with me, to look upon him; which we did all the while he played. After supper, he brought the Queen and all her train into the fields, where my men wrestled with certain Brittons and had the better of them. That done, we returned in; and the King fell to dancing as he did the night before, causing some of our younger Lords to dance for his pleasure. Then he had us into his bed-chamber, where we heard his musicians sing, which he delighted wonderfully to hear. And when all was done, he told me that the next morning he would be ready to receive the Order; and so took leave for that night."

The next day the king was invested with the order, and soon after, the special business of the embassy was entered on; but we shall concern ourselves only with lighter matters:—

"The same evening the King, the Queens, and all the ladies, supped in the park; unto the which I the Marquis, with all the Lords and young gentlemen of my company, were bidden. The place was very pleasant; but the good countenance, and great cheer that we had both of Lords and Ladies, exceeded. After supper we rode all into the heath beyond the park, where certain red-deer were entailed, and standings made for the ladies to see the coursing. The King himself caused horses to be brought for divers gentlemen of our company to gallop the course, which indeed was both fair and pleasant. In effect, the entertainment that we have had at the King's own hands hath been very great; for at all times of our access unto his presence, in all places and in all companies, he hath used us so familiarly and friendly, that it is impossible for him to show us in his own person greater demonstrations of love and amity than he hath showed openly, as this bearer can more at large declare unto your Lordships, who not only hath seen it from time to time, but also is therein sufficiently instructed by us; wherefore it may please you to give credence unto him."

Another important question here very ably discussed, relates to the will of Edward VI., by which he appointed the Lady Jane Grey as his successor, and the part which Cecil took in that disgraceful business. There are many other valuable contributions to the history of the period: the whole reign of Mary is indeed ably illustrated. The following is the account of her marriage, translated from a French manuscript, written by one of Philip's followers, and preserved in the archives of Louvaine:—

* Mary Queen of Scots, then a child of nine years old, and her mother, Mary of Guise, the Queen Dowager.

"Our Prince disembarked at South-Hampton on Friday, the 20th July 1554, at two o'clock. He was accompanied by the Earl of Arundel, the Treasurer, and many other English noblemen; and, the evening before his landing, he had sent the Prince of Gavze, and Count D'Egmont, to the Queen, then at Winchester, to inform her of his arrival and good health. Having come ashore, he repaired to the church at Southampton, where the Earl of Arundel brought him the Order of England—the Garter, which he received with great pleasure and joy. And in this town the Prince remained till Monday, when he set out for Winchester. Being arrived there, he went on horseback and nobly attended to the church, where there was held a great musical fête, Te Deum being sung by all the clergy. He then returned to his lodging, where he dined; and about nine in the evening the Earl of Arundel, with the Great Chamberlain, paid him a visit, and after some conversation, being joined by the Count D'Egmont, conducted the Prince to the Queen secretly. This was the first time that they had seen each other. On the following day, which was Tuesday, the Prince came in great triumph and nobly accompanied to the Queen's lodging; and, entering the great hall, found the Queen there, who advanced to receive him, and thus, approaching each other, they embraced and saluted; upon which the Prince took her by the hand, and conducted her to the seat under a rich canopy, where, having taken their places, they conversed for nearly an hour. From this they went into the Queen's apartment, where they remained in conversation for nearly two hours. Here wine was brought, and the Queen drank to the Prince, which is the custom in England; and his Highness, having bid adieu to the Queen, not without much courtesy and ceremony, retired to his lodging. On St. James' day the Prince left his apartment. His breeches and doublet were white, the collar of the doublet exceeding rich, and over all a mantle of rich cloth of gold—a present from the Queen, who wore one of the same; this robe was ornamented with pearls and precious stones: and thus dressed, wearing the collar of the Garter, and attended by several noblemen in rich apparel, he proceeded to the church, where, on his entry, there struck up a joyous concert of trumpets, clarions, and other sorts of music. Here the Prince waited for the Queen a full half-hour, who came splendidly attended, as well by the nobles and ladies of England, as by many who had come over with the Prince. They were then betrothed; and entering farther into the body of the church, surrounded by the nobility and six bishops who were present, the Emperor's representative, Figueroa, delivered to the Prince, on the part of the Emperor, a parchment scroll, making at the same time a speech: having read it, the Prince presented it to the Queen, who handed it to the Chancellor of England, and he, after perusing it, publicly proclaimed that the Emperor had made a present to his son, the Prince of Spain, of the kingdom of Naples; at the same moment they sent for a sword of state, (there was none there except the Queen's sword of state), which being brought, it was delivered to the Earl of Pembroke, who carried it before the Prince, whilst the Earl of Derby bore the Queen's sword. Having thus arrived further up (into the body of the church), the Archbishop of Winchester married them with great ceremony, as the case required; and a solemn mass was sung, which lasted from twelve to three. Coming then out of the church, they walked hand-in-hand to the court. At the banquet, the Earl of Arundel presented the ewer, the Marquis of Winchester the napkin; none being seated except the King and Queen; but, as to the rest of the entertainment, it was more after the English than the Spanish fashion. The dinner lasted till six in the evening, after which there was store of music; and, before nine, all had already retired."

We should have dwelt longer on these important volumes, but that Bishop Goodman is now in attendance, and we must bestow a little of our attention on the Camden Society and its publications; and, whatever may be our personal inclinations, we can bestow but a limited space on historical literature.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Poetical Works of P. B. Shelley, edited by Mrs. Shelley. 4 vols. Vol. 1 to 3.—We took up the first volume of this edition with great interest; we put it down with—but no matter. "Obstacles," says Mrs. Shelley, "have long existed to my presenting the public with a perfect edition of Shelley's poems. These being at last happily removed, I hasten to fulfil a sacred duty, that of giving the productions of a sublime genius to the world, with all the correctness possible;" and yet we find her at the very starting point, suppressing an entire canto of Queen Mab on the following grounds—"The poem is too well known, and the poetry is too beautiful to allow of its being omitted, although it is doubtful whether he would himself have admitted it into a collection of his works. His severe classical taste, refined by the constant study of the Greek poets, might have discovered defects that escape the ordinary reader, and the change his opinions underwent in many points, would have prevented him from putting forth the speculations of his boyish days. To a certain extent the same motives influence me. Were the poem still in manuscript, even less might be given! as it is, such portions are omitted as support, in intemperate language, opinions to which, at that age, he was passionately attached." Now we protest, as heretofore, against this novel plan of editing, and even more strongly in the case of Shelley, than we did recently in that of Southey. As regards the lives and opinions of poets, it is beyond all things valuable to know the truth; and how is this possible if the order of progress be changed, or hastened, whether by the policy of survivors or the caution of age? It is our impression that as much mischief, if any, will be done by the tempting asterisks which mark the omissions, as by printing the entire passages; while on the other hand, those desirous of becoming intimately acquainted with one of the most remarkable minds of the age, will find themselves perplexed by the absence of those links from the chain which bind "Queen Mab" to "Alastor," leading on, in further distance, to "The Revolt of Islam," the "Prometheus," and "The Triumph of Life." In the same spirit Mrs. Shelley excuses herself for the meagre biographical particulars, which can alone be collected from the notes. "This is not the time," she says, "to relate the truth." Well then if we can neither have the life nor the unutilized works, "the obstacles" which existed are not removed. Does Mrs. Shelley believe that such an edition as this will satisfy the admirers of Shelley?—and to the million the metaphysical speculations of the enthusiast are mere caviare—does she suppose that a veil can thus be cast over Shelley's opinions, or that she can thus charm the world into forgetfulness of the strange story of the dreamer's life? We have but one word to say in favour of the edition, that so far as mechanical attractions are concerned, it will not discredit Mr. Moxon's well known taste in such matters.

A Treatise on Geology, by John Phillips, Esq. F.R.S. 2 vols.—Elementary works on this branch of knowledge were formerly so rudimentary, as to be comparatively useless. In general, the treatises written to initiate the unlearned into an acquaintance with the fundamental principles and facts of geology, are a series of ingenious essays, intelligible to those only who are previously acquainted, to a certain extent, with the subject to which they relate. The present work avoids this error, and sets forth, with clearness and precision, the nature of geological facts, the best means of investigating them, and the results to which they lead.

Defence of the Stage, by J. W. Calcraft.—The manager of the Dublin theatre has undertaken the defence of the stage, against the attacks made on it by the Rev. Dr. Bennett, a Methodist minister. He has argued the question of theatrical amusements calmly and dispassionately, and certainly has the superiority over his adversary: but the general question is hardly touched on by either of the disputants; they have merely repeated what has been said a thousand times before.

Maunder's Select British Biography.—This is a judicious compilation, and should be the companion of the young student of English history, who frequently wants to know some particulars respecting the persons only incidentally mentioned in ordinary school-books.

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ODE TO THE ARCH OF TRIUMPH DE L'ETOILE. FROM VICTOR HUGO.

FRANCE has her palaces, and tombs, and halls,
And castles old, where noble banners wave—
Heroic trophies, on time-honoured walls.
Her martial spirit, prodigally brave,
To deck her glorious fane,
Despoils the strangers' camps upon an hundred plains.
Her cities, thronged with monuments of Eld,
Hold Rome and all her gods; and huge and dark
Memphis and her mausoleums; calm and quelled,
Within their victor walls
Hath crouched the lordly lion of St. Mark;
And when, to deck our capitals,
She needs the lofty column, she demands
The bronze, a tribute from the foe's hands.
When gleams her armour in the fight, and shines,
With lilies strewn, her brave old Oriflamme,
Like scattered flocks are swept the foe's tumultuous
lines:
Then to the vanquished—on the field of fame
She offers gifts, and, as a vulgar prey,
Restores the banners won in her victorious day.
Triumphal Arch! the thunders which cast down
Thy master, seemed to strike thy fortunes too.
Behold! our exploits raise thy head anew—
And our illustrious army hastes to crown
Its glorious acts, disclaiming still to view
The unfinished monument of its renown!
Speak the brave chieftain's name to future times:
Say how the sword of France could boldly wrest
The brightest laurel-wreaths of many climes.
Rise, rise to Heaven, immortal Portico!
And let the giant of our glory go
Beneath thy arch with an unsteeping crest!
Cork. W. D.

* The Duc d'Angoulême, then just returned from Spain.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

United States, March 1839.

Among the sciences to which Europe may reasonably expect interesting additions from this country, even in its present unscientific era, is *geology*. The reason is obvious enough. It is eminently a practical science,—one from the pursuit of which immense economical benefits may be derived. Great attention has accordingly been paid to it recently, with this view. The old state of Massachusetts took the lead, I believe, (as in most other matters of the kind,) a few years since, by getting up a State Geological Survey, the results of which were published, and excited considerable interest. It was immediately perceived that the pecuniary interests of the country were involved in these investigations—competition was excited,—and the consequence already is, that something like half the States in the union, (not to mention some movements of the national government,) have adopted measures for complete geological surveys. This is a point of some importance, even to you English, and not merely in the theoretical sense of the word. Nobody has ever doubted, still less can any one doubt now, that the United States are most richly provided with a vast variety of minerals, of the greatest practical necessity and value, which it would be disgraceful to leave any longer wholly neglected, while we yearly spend enormous sums for inferior articles of the same kind, sent to us from foreign countries,—not that I am altogether what is called a Tariff-man. I do not believe in every country, at every stage of its progress, turning its hand to every species of business, under the fantastic pretence of being independent of the rest of mankind, any more than I believe in the policy of every individual doing the same thing. But there is a reasonable medium. For example, take the State of Maine, with a population of half a million and more—hardy, intelligent, industrious—a territory of 30,000 square miles, a great part of it good land for the farmer, but almost all of it unusually rich in mineral resources; yet till within three or four years, scarcely any attention has been paid to this subject. At Bangor, a city of 8000 inhabitants, grown up almost within the last ten years, full of energy and spirit, almost all the houses are covered at this moment with *Welsh slate* (from *your* Bangor), which slate is first imported into New York, or Boston, and thence transported to Bangor. There it costs about 6l. a ton; and so it is throughout the State and the country; but I name this place as a special sample of genuine American "go-ahead" spirit, and because, moreover, it now turns out, from the published reports of the State geologist, that at and about a place called Williamsburg, which is some thirty or forty miles distant, and on the banks of a navigable river, slate has been all this time reposing quietly, in quantities inexhaustible, "sufficient for the supply of the whole world," and "equal, if not superior to any ever used in roofing." This slate may already be had at Bangor for 1l. a ton, and for 2l. in Boston. Now this, to use the geologist's words, is as bad as it was for our ancestors to send to Wales for grave-stones, or the New York Dutchmen to Holland for bricks. In another part of the State they had all the granite used in building, till very lately, from Old Massachusetts,—a sort of second Old England: and yet it is now estimated that, in that very place, on the bank of a large river, there are more than a hundred millions of tons of granite, of a kind equal both in beauty and useful qualities, to any in the U.S. Maine is incredibly rich in this article. Mosquito Mountain, which rises 500 feet above high water, is all granite. Mount Waldo, which is twice as high, the same; and so on. Again, Maine is full of most excellent lime. Some of this is wrought. About 700,000 casks are exported yearly; yet "on the Aroostook they pay \$16 a tierce for St. John's lime, while the very rocks under their feet are excellent limestone, and wood costs only the cutting." This is a fair specimen of the general neglect of our mineral resources. Further, in this same State, there is hone-slate, fine feldspar for porcelain, jasper, lead, and vast quantities of valuable iron, "equal to the best from Sweden, and capable of being wrought into the finest kinds of cast-steel." These descriptions may be relied on as accurate. I select a few out of a great number, merely to illustrate the more general case. Corresponding movements are now

everywhere bringing these hidden treasures to light. In Georgia, a branch of the Mint has been lately established, and, as a first experiment, \$140,000 worth of gold wrought from the immediate vicinity, within the year. In North Carolina, silver mines are beginning to be opened. A massive ingot, said to be the first ever made in this country, was the other day exhibited to the legislature of that State, by one of the owners. In the west, we are told that tin has just been discovered; but this remains to be proved. In Kentucky some stir is commencing: the Governor remarked in his late annual "Message," and, I believe, without exaggeration, that there are beds of good iron in that State equal to all the supplies of Great Britain and Ireland, with coal, as in Pennsylvania, in proportion. The latter state has only the advantage of the former in the start, and in her railroads and canals. These have been got up with a view to bring into the market her iron and coal, and they yielded, the last (most unfavourable) season, a revenue of a million of dollars.

These statements are not mere flourishes; far from it. The mineral resources of America are destined to maintain a keeping in the world's eye, with the most vast of her natural features. One more case: the Iron Mountains of Missouri, so called. For a time I thought the accounts of these formations much exaggerated, but numbers of calculating, scientific, and disinterested men have been on the ground, and they more than confirm the backwood stories. Among these is Professor Shepherd, of South Carolina College, who thinks the quarries in question excel all others both in quality and extent. The Knob Mountain is one entire mass of iron porphyry, of great purity; and the Iron Mountain is so entirely metallic that all the feldspar (in which the neighbouring metal is deposited) he saw in surveying it, "would not exceed a pound in weight,"—the great mass being pure anhydrous peroxide. This hill is two miles round. Here are abundant supplies for the whole continent, surrounded, too, by all the mineral resources required for working it out, and in a region admirably situated for commerce. There are said to be ten million dollars' worth of iron now yearly consumed in the western valley alone, and a great part of this is imported at an enormous price.

Next to practical geology few subjects occupy so much of public attention at this time as popular education, including especially the common-school system. It is a State subject, in one sense. Education, of every kind, always has been so, in America. With us, extraordinary stress has been laid upon it, as might be expected. Nobody here can doubt,—nobody anywhere, I presume,—that the prosperity of our institutions, the prosperity of our nation, perhaps its existence as such,—certainly the essential success of the great and bold experiment of republicanism which this country has undertaken,—must depend intimately on that universal drilling of the people which can only be effected by good systems of education—good for the purposes in question—systematically kept in thorough and vigorous operation. Certain circumstances, however, have of late excited fresh attention to this truth, and efforts are making extensively for reform. Massachusetts, again, has here taken the lead. Other States are fast following the example. Schools for teachers have been established in various directions, and a National Convention on the subject is now proposed.

In connexion with this subject may be mentioned, as a sort of curiosity, a "Report on Elementary Public Instruction in Europe, made to the State of Ohio," last year, by Prof. Stowe. This gentleman has just made the tour of Europe under a commission from the legislature above named. He says that, in some of the old countries, and where he was uniformly treated in the handsomest manner, much surprise was expressed at his coming abroad with such an errand on behalf of a State just as *old as himself*, and that only some thirty-six years. He seems to have been impressed deeply with a late "change in the policy of monarchical governments in respect to the education of the people." This he considers to indicate a new era in civilization. He traces it from the American Revolution. But be that as it may, the old principle of the necessity of popular ignorance, he says, is abandoned. He mentions especially the Prussian, Bavarian, and Russian monarchs, representatives of the three great divisions

of Christ that so of instru than the object of terms, to emency, li France; give ther free insti exciting i of govern accompa great im of the p lessly de after reapar tious as was asto military it with ostentat Such ar visiting i will kno out com In re aware th Profess seems, divided own uni corresp school o as heart for teach universi of the l tion th private lishes u and civ director their fit ings, an district teacher there w Foreign machin casus, t sium a region. nobilit system to hel 10,000 his owe the go stitutio also t by the peals i the Ru Fro mon t happy the ex been i were e eight 529,1 five a excee be co regard the n name their which Inter and t aston of en 1836; are en chief

of Christendom, as taking the lead in this work, and that so efficiently as to have devised better plans of instruction and more thoroughly applied them than the world has ever before witnessed." The object of the movement, he considers, in general terms, to be the prevention of an unbridled democracy, like that, for example, of Revolutionary France; to discipline and conciliate the people; to give them, in the safest way, enough of the good of free institutions to satisfy the thirst of the age, without exciting it to demand the destruction of their old forms of government. This education, accordingly, has been accompanied, especially in Prussia and Bavaria, with great improvements in the condition and comforts of the people. At the same time, what was needlessly despotic has been mitigated. The Professor, after remarking that "Frederic William in his dress, appearance, and whole deportment, is as unostentatious as an Ohio farmer," acknowledges that he was astonished at the "rigid simplicity of the great military despotism of central Europe," and contrasts it with what he calls the "paganry, pomp, and ostentation of the limited monarchy of England." Such are the impressions of an intelligent American visiting Europe as a commissioner of education. You will know how to rate them at their real value without comment of mine.

In regard to what is doing in Russia, I am not aware that any so ample or fresh an account as the Professor's has appeared in England. The system, it seems, has gone so far, that the whole empire is divided into educational provinces, each having its own university—these into academic districts, having corresponding institutions—and these again into school districts, each with its elementary school; and, as heart of the whole, there is a grand model-school, for teachers, at St. Petersburg. In 1835 six of the universities had come into operation. At the date of the last Report of the Minister of Public Instruction there were 12,000 elementary schools, 430 private ones, and 57 gymnasia. This minister publishes a monthly educational journal, of great value, and circulates it throughout the empire. School directors and examiners are rigidly examined as to their fitness for such offices. To secure good buildings, an architect has been appointed for each academic district. Liberal provision is made for the support of teachers. Young men, too, are sent abroad; in 1835 there were eighteen at Berlin and several in Vienna. Foreign teachers are welcomed with eagerness. This machinery extends into Siberia, and beyond the Caucasus, to tribes hitherto barbarous. There is a gymnasium at Tiflis, and fifteen schools in the neighbouring region. Numerous cases are given to show that the nobility and the wealthy take great interest in the system, many of them having contributed large sums to help on rising institutions. A merchant gave 10,000 roubles to found a school, besides offering his own house for the purpose, and fire-wood for three years. This is pure zeal for the cause, since the government makes regular provision for the institutions above named. Much attention is given also to school libraries, &c. These facts are stated by the Professor with evident surprise, and he appeals to the citizens of Ohio, not to be outdone by the Russians.

From the Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools in New York, just published, I am happy to be able to show that in that State, at least, the exertions of leading intelligent citizens, have not been in vain. On the 1st of July last, 9,830 schools were reported. The average term of instruction was eight months. The number of children in them was 529,113. The whole number of children between five and sixteen years of age, in the same districts, exceeding this number only by 10,634! This may be considered as a fair indication of public sentiment regarding popular education in the Atlantic States: the new ones at the west show symptoms of the same feeling, but these cannot be expected to perfect their educational measures till the first rough work, which belongs to such communities, is completed. Internal improvements supersede everything else, and the spirit with which these are now carried on astonishes even me, who am used to such spectacles of energy. Michigan did not become a State till 1836, for want of sufficient population, and now they are engaged in the construction of lines of intercourse, chiefly railroads, to the extent of more than 1,100

miles, and involving a cost of eight millions of dollars; not to mention twenty-four private companies engaged in another thousand miles, at the expense of seven millions more!

I have mentioned Wisconsin and Iowa as likely soon to come into the Union (*Athen.* No. 590). The population of both together in 1830 was but 3,665, though now rated at 70,000. The town of Milwaukee, in the former territory, contained four years since only two log-huts: it has now a population of more than 4,000. The number of steam-boat arrivals and departures at Du Buque, in Iowa, the year before last, was no less than 717. These facts must surprise you, indicating, as they do, a march of civilization which even Anglo-Saxons have never rivalled. The mineral resources of these new regions are quite equal to those of their neighbours. In the two territories no less than thirty million pounds of lead have been already got out in a single year. Mr. Featherstonough, geologist of the United States, says, in a late elaborate report to Congress, "I have never seen a country of such extraordinary mineral value." At the same time the soil and climate are highly spoken of. "It is one of the finest demesnes which nature ever offered to man." Growth, resources, and temptations, like these, may naturally lead one to expect that for some years education may be comparatively neglected in these regions; but the sense of its value is deeply planted in the minds of the people. A great part of them spring from New England stock.

Even in Congress the heat of politics has not wholly consumed the interest which our leading men took in this subject. The topic now is the appropriation of Smithson's (English) bequest. This amounts to half a million of dollars. Government has invited our distinguished men to offer plans for the proposed institution, and many have been given in. Some want a national university, of the highest European order, on Washington's and Jefferson's model. Others propose courses of lectures, and various other things. One of the most remarkable of these schemes, is that of a German, who wishes for a grand national agricultural institute, at the seat of government, of course; with the idea, I presume, that agriculture is the great interest of this nation, and yet one in which we are grossly deficient—(witness our late disgraceful importations of grain,—wheat, potatoes, &c. from all parts of Europe!) He would have a farm large enough for all experiments to be tried, and all systems exhibited; including 640 acres in cultivation, meadow, pasture, vineyards, hop-gardens, mulberry grounds, orchards, gardens, and nurseries, woodland, &c. Everything subservient to a complete agricultural education he would teach by free lectures, models, and actual observation and practice, including, of course, an extensive list of the sciences, together with the employment of mills, cabinet, libraries, apparatus, anatomical and other collections, laboratories, workshops for smiths and other mechanics, stables, a beet-root sugar establishment, a shepherds' department, all sorts of implements of husbandry, &c. &c. The number of pupils at first to be limited to 100. I do not suppose this plan will be adopted; but its main principle, a leading attention to agriculture, is sufficient to recommend it to notice.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

WE have had little leisure this week to bestow on the *Edinburgh Review*, which we the more regret as it contains many articles of great present interest. One, however, on Mr. D'Angeville's work—the Moral and Intellectual Statistics of France, we have read with attention; and it is an able contribution towards ascertaining the true value and present condition of that new instrument, Statistics, for extorting truth. This paper is so set off by important and striking moral facts, that it will work its way as light reading in quarters where the stern aspect of science is less welcome. There is one point, however, on which the critic has not, we think, said all that is requisite; nor has said what he advances with sufficient emphasis, and that concerns the relation of education to crime. The truth of the matter, as

† According to the American Almanac, an act passed the Legislature, in December 1836, for incorporating a University, although it has not yet been carried into effect.—Ed.

far as regards crime, lies in a great measure in the judicious observation that, "in a flourishing community the great bulk of crimes committed consist of petty offences against property; and the general conclusion is, not that the mass of the community is corrupt, but that where other trades thrive the trade of the thief thrives also." But this, though strictly true, is not the whole truth. In estimating the influence of education, we must not confine ourselves to partial views, but survey the entire sphere of its action. If the amount of crime is increased where education abounds, what is the increase also of its influence in good? Without ascertaining this, we determine nothing. Where thieves abound, there the things to be stolen must abound also; and great must be the quantity of industry, perseverance, and parsimony necessary to realizing such an accumulation of property as supports all these thieves without any very striking injury to the progressive accumulation of wealth. It cannot be sufficiently impressed, not only on statistical writers, but on moral teachers and the whole world of discontented cynics, that society *does* subsist, *does* thrive, and, as our American friends say, *progresses*; and therefore that the sum of moral good must necessarily far exceed that of evil. Education usually prevails in some near proportion to the general movement of society. It is where life is most active that the opportunities for education for the most part abound. But where there is most movement there must be most virtue, otherwise the movement would speedily come to a standstill. We have long satisfied ourselves, that in London, the sink of moral infamy, the residence of Colquhoun's 20,000 prostitutes, and we know not how many thousand thieves, there is more mastery of the temptations to ill, more practical virtue, more forbearance, more energy in doing and suffering against ill fortune, than (numbers for numbers) in any community of the civilized world. On the other hand, manifold are the sophisms contained under that one word—education. Is there not the confounding of those who can read and write with those who habitually exercise those acquirements? Is there not the confounding of these intellectual rudiments with moral education? Is there not a confusion of mere catechetical instruction, with true moral education? But we must stop,—and, under circumstances, we do so very willingly, for we have matter to communicate in reference to this subject of great importance, and which has reached us at the very moment when penning these few observations.

Our readers, for we are sure they take a deep interest in the question, have no doubt been anxiously looking forward for some report of the proceedings of the Committee of the Privy Council appointed to superintend the application of the money voted by Parliament for the purpose of promoting education; and we are happy to say, that we now have it in our power to make known the general scheme agreed on by the Committee for its future guidance, subject, of course, to such alterations as experience may hereafter suggest:—

First, it is resolved to found a School, in which candidates for the office of Teacher in Schools for the poorer classes may acquire the knowledge necessary to the exercise of their future profession, and may be practised in the most approved methods of religious and moral training and instruction. This School is to include a Model School, in which children of all ages, from three to fourteen, may be taught and trained, in sufficient numbers to form an Infant School, as well as Schools for children above seven. Religious instruction is to be considered as general and special. It is to be combined with the whole matter of instruction, and to regulate the entire system of discipline: but periods are to be set apart for such peculiar doctrinal instruction as may be required for the religious training of the children. A Chaplain is to be appointed to conduct the religious instruction of children whose parents or guardians belong to the Established Church, but the parent or natural guardian of any other child is to be permitted to secure the attendance of the licensed Minister of his own persuasion, at the period appointed for special religious instruction, in order to give such instruction apart; and a licensed Minister is to be appointed to give such special religious instruction, wherever the number of children in attendance on the Model School belonging to any religious body dissenting from the Estab-

lished Church, is such as to appear to the Committee to require such special provision. A portion of every day is to be devoted to the reading of the Scriptures in the School, under the general direction of the Committee, and superintendence of the Rector. Roman Catholics, if their parents or guardians require it, to read their own version of the Scriptures, either at the time fixed for reading the Scriptures, or at the hours of special instruction. Instruction in industry is to be included as a special department of the moral training of the children, and such a character given to the matter of instruction in the School as to keep it in close relation with the condition of workmen and servants. Besides the physical training of the children in various employments, such exercises are to be introduced during the hours of recreation as will develop their strength and activity, and the moral training of the children is at all times to be attended to as an object of special solicitude.—In the Normal School, apartments are to be provided for the residence of the candidate Teachers, and the class-rooms so constructed as to afford the candidate Teachers an opportunity of attending each class in the Model School without distracting the attention of the children or of the Teacher. It is also resolved to provide means for the instruction of the candidate Teachers in the theory of their art, and for furnishing them with whatever knowledge is necessary for success in it. To appoint a Rector to give lectures on the method and matter of instruction, and on the whole art of training children of the poor; to examine the candidate Teachers, &c. subject to the rules of the Committee. The religious instruction of the candidate Teachers is to form an essential and prominent element of their studies, and no certificate to be granted unless the authorized religious Teacher have previously attested his confidence in the character, religious knowledge and zeal of the candidate whose religious instruction he has superintended. The religious instruction of all candidate Teachers connected with the Established Church to be committed to the Chaplain, and the special religious instruction to be committed (in any case in which a wish to that effect is expressed,) to the licensed Minister of the religious persuasion of the candidate Teacher, who is to attend the School at stated periods, to assist and examine the candidate Teachers in their reading on religious subjects, and to afford them spiritual advice. The candidate Teachers in all other respects to conform to such regulations of the entire internal economy of the household as may be issued by the Rector, with the approval of this Committee.—It is further resolved, that accommodation shall be provided in the Model School for at least 450 children, who are to be lodged in the house, viz. 120 infants, 200 boys and girls receiving ordinary instruction, and 50 boys and 50 girls receiving superior instruction, and 30 children probably absent from sickness or other causes; and to establish a Day School of 150 or 200 children of all ages and both sexes, in which the candidate Teachers may realize the application of the best methods of instruction, under the limitations and obstructions which must arise in a small village or town Day School.—Respecting the grants heretofore made to different societies, it is decided, that a grant not exceeding 2,500*l.* shall be made to the National Society, and the British and Foreign School Society, for the establishment of their Normal Schools, but no further grant to be made. That the Committee will not adhere invariably to the rule which confines grants to the National Society, and the British and Foreign School Society, and will not give the preference in all cases whatever to the School to which the largest proportion is subscribed. That in no case shall more than one-half of the expense of building a school be advanced, nor will the Committee expend in grants for the building of Schools more in any one year than 10,000*l.* That Inspectors be appointed, not exceeding at first two in number, to carry on an inspection of schools which have been or may be hereafter aided by grants of public money, and to convey to conductors and teachers of private schools in different parts of the country a knowledge of all improvements in the art of teaching, and likewise to report to this Committee the progress made in education from year to year; and that gratuities be granted to such teachers as may appear to deserve encouragement.

We have little time to comment on these impor-

tant decisions, which necessarily involve questions of the highest interest. We feel, at the moment, that had our voice been potential, the Committee would have proceeded more boldly; but closet men are always bold, because they are irresponsible. We are quite willing to believe that the Committee, considering the prejudice which exists, and the interests which are opposed, have acted with a wise discretion; and assuredly the establishment of a school for the education of teachers, and the appointment of Inspectors who shall visit officially the various schools in the country, report proceedings, impart knowledge, and suggest improvement, are in themselves vast and incalculable benefits, and a first step towards the moral government of the nation—as distinguished from a government known to the poor and the ignorant only by pains and penalties, and the punishment it inflicts on them.

In the *Comptes rendus*, appears M. D'Orbigny's reply to Mr. Bowring's letter, claiming, as his own, the greater part of the surveys, &c. on which is founded M. D'Orbigny's Map of the Lake of Titicaca—[*Athen.* No. 596]. The substance of this reply is, that M. D'Orbigny, after having spent three years in taking bearings and correcting his itineraries throughout Bolivia, set out to continue his geographical labours on the shores of the lake of Titicaca: on this excursion Mr. Bowring, at his own request, accompanied him. "Afterwards, being at Arica," says M. D'Orbigny, "Mr. Bowring sent me some accounts of the northern parts of the lake which I did not visit; but, as I can prove, I possessed similar accounts prior to the receipt of Mr. Bowring's." He concludes by observing, that if fresh attacks are made on him, he shall feel bound to request the Academy to appoint a committee to examine the proofs of what he states. On this M. Arago remarks, "that M. D'Orbigny, had he thought fit, might have given a more decisive reply than the letter just read; and that, in his (M. Arago's) opinion, he ought to cite at once, and by name, all the engineers, who, prior to Mr. Bowring, had furnished him with documents relating to the northern parts of the lake of Titicaca and the islands where it appears M. D'Orbigny had not been."

The only picture-sale of any importance which has taken place this season, was Mr. Stewart's collection at Christie & Manson's on Saturday last. A pretty little Garofalesque thing, but not a *Garofalo*, went for no price. Some clever Wilkie-esque things (but not *Wilkies*) by Fraser, averaged 20*l.* a-piece. Several Etchings in his blackish-florid style were sold as sketches: his 'Cupid Pleading for Psyche,' brought 55*l.*, his 'Prodigal Son' 86 guineas. A 'Lawyer,' by Adrian Ostade, which connoisseurs deem original, and we as dilettanti do not, sold for 105 guineas: it has none of the mellowness so eminent in this master, and much of the hardness he seldom exhibits: it belonged once to Mr. Ludgate's collection. Another Ostade, the 'Courtship,' that sold for quasi-nothing, struck us as less copylike. Jan Steen's 'Convivial Party,' a humorous satire on himself, the "Confession of too good a Fellow," but not a chef-d'œuvre, went at 80 guineas: his 'Bedchamber,' ditto, ditto, at 95 guineas: his 'Blowing Hot and Cold,' upon which we must blow in like manner, at 71 guineas. There was an extremely clever *Tiepoli* knocked down very low—44*l.* guineas: it had enough 'bravura,' and only wanted breadth to pass for a Paul Veronese. Burnet's 'Salmon-Weir,' most creditable to this ingenious artist, 30 guineas. Two exquisite *Guardis*, of a light silver-blue tone and ethereal lustre, obtained 56 guineas each, their market value; but market and merit value are often very different things. Ruysdael's 'Castle of Bentheim,' 73 guineas, is not the 'Schloss Bentheim' of the Dresden Gallery, mentioned in *Athenæum*, No. 580. A transparent 'Mid-day Calm,' by William Vandervelde, 71 guineas, scarce realized our value of it; so much juicy sweetness and refreshing coolness were an orange to be eaten in hot weather with the eyes. A 'Repose,' by Adrian Vandervelde, 155 guineas, had suffered from the resurrectionist of pictures, but the lower part happily escaped him. Cuy's 'Boy and Three Horses,' from the Francken collection, 96 guineas. Netscher's masterpiece, according to the catalogue, from M. Proley's cabinet: it is called the 'Visit,' a lady receiving a cavalier with a dog. We have seen many Netschers which pleased us more; the composition of this we think meagre, the 'carnations' untrue, and worse, unpleasantly

tinted as well as touched: it is in fact the picture of a satin petticoat, and a satin lap-dog—for 190 guineas.

The new picture at the *Diorama* is certain to prove an attraction to the public, its subject being our Queen's Coronation; and the extent of its canvas allowing scope for a more adequate representation of the august ceremonial, than a small picture, however admirable the skill of the artist. Accordingly, as giving an idea of space, M. Bouton has entirely satisfied us: the perspective is excellently managed: the spectators and the decorations are neither more nor less prominent than they were on the day of the pageant. The colouring is less satisfactory: there is a certain brick-redness in the tint by which the expanse of scarlet cloth is rendered, the effect of which is at once hot and dreary, rather than brilliant: there is a monotony too in the masses of the audience (the group in the front of the Ambassador's box being excepted), which did not really exist; for the magic of the scene was largely owing to the variety of its colouring. As a whole, however, the picture is an interesting remembrance of the spectacle to those who beheld it, and an interesting representation to those who were not present. After the *Diorama*, the mention of its less ambitious rival, *The Cosmorama*, comes naturally. The views exhibited, since the recent change, are of average merit and interest. The subjects are; Trichinopoly—the Temple of Edfon (save for a certain greyness of tone, the best painted of the pictures)—Paris, from the Pont Neuf, with a broad sunlight effect—the City of Constantinople—the Garden-front of the Chateau at Versailles, which is injured by faults in the perspective—the Interior of the Cathedral of St. Gudule, at Brussels, (the most effective of the series)—the Devil's Bridge, in the Pass of Mount St. Gothard—and Tell's Chapel, and Lake Uri, seen dimly by

The struggling moonbeam's misty light.

The foreign papers are full of the success of Herr Lachner's opera, *Alidie*, which has been produced at Dresden: the story, it is said, is taken from Sir E. L. Bulwer's 'Pompeii,' and dramatized by the Princess Amelia of Saxony.

We must add to our Obituary for 1839—the name of Professor Prevost, of Geneva, whose recent death is announced in the foreign journals.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL MALL.

THE GALLERY FOR THE EXHIBITION AND SALE OF THE WORKS OF BRITISH ARTISTS, IS OPENED DAILY, from Ten in the Morning until Five in the Evening.

Admission, 1*s.*: Catalogue, 1*s.*

WILLIAM BARNARD, Keeper.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, at their GALLERY, PALL MALL EAST, WILL OPEN ON MONDAY NEXT, 10th Instant. Open each day from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1*s.*: Catalogue, 6*d.* R. HILLS, Sec.

JUST OPENED.

DIORAMA, REGENT'S PARK.

NEW EXHIBITION.—THE CORONATION OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, in Westminster Abbey, and the INTERIOR OF THE CHURCH OF SANTA CROCE, at Florence, with all the effects of Light and Shade from Noon till Midnight. Both Paintings are by LE CHEVALIER BOUROT.—Open from Ten till Five.

THE MODEL OF THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO, IS NOW EXHIBITED at the EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY, by brilliant Artificial Light. Constantly illuminated from Four o'clock in the afternoon, and throughout the day in dark or unfavourable weather.—Open from Ten in the Morning until Nine in the Evening.—Admission 1*s.* each.

THE INVISIBLE GIRL.

This interesting Exhibition is now revived in London, at the ROYAL GALLERY OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE, ADELPHI STREET, WEST STRAND, where, in addition to numerous other attractive objects, a MUSICAL PERFORMANCE is given daily, in the afternoon, by Mr. Warner, of the Temple, on the *Electro-musical*. The only living specimen of the Electrical Eel is to be also seen.—Admission to the whole One Shilling.—Open from Ten daily.

SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

April 22.—W. R. Hamilton, Esq., President in the chair.

Extracts from the following papers were read:—1. A letter from Lieut. Saumarez Brock, R.N., dated Malta 20th March, addressed to Captain Beauport, R.N.

"I have at length the satisfaction of forwarding the chart of the Gulf of Kos, on the south-western coast of Anatolia, with the surveys of the various harbours contained in it, together with some sketches of the land from the points most useful to distinguish

the approach of the deep, no deep, of line, a less than gives an has been In the unhealthy order to absence very a w town and to a mil I have been have got castle, a brought of the gy remains that in peopled Herodot broad, a of Symi through Triopi of the is of small doubled through the task the two drawing cient K solidity elabora city has mains co been ov enough inhabi sect ions approc ture, w others cophag able, r line sec the city opened capitals lead m existed tion, b shrubs several walls, v feet, ar periods towers the foc the cit range triple v Giova, cut in ground Mr. charts one in the an &c., to, colour 2. A Mount cated 1. On Mr. R out in and he shores Cathie French crosse in a di two le to Be

the approaches to them. The gulf occupies an extent of nearly 60 miles from east to west, and is very deep, no bottom in the middle of it with 300 fathoms of line, and even in the vicinity of the shore seldom less than from 50 to 70 fathoms. No chart extant gives an idea of its shape or extent, and the isthmus has been, hitherto, laid down apparently by guess. In the summer months the upper part of the gulf is unhealthy, and is abandoned by the inhabitants in order to escape the malaria: this, combined with the absence of fresh water on the coast, rendered our survey a work of some difficulty. I have completed the town and harbour of Budrûn on the scale of nine inches to a mile: I have traced the ancient walls, and fancy I have discovered the site of the Mausoleum, which has been so often sought for unsuccessfully, and have got sketches of the *bas reliefs* in the walls of the castle, and have little doubt but that they were brought from that celebrated monument. The shores of the gulf are almost uninhabited, but the numerous remains of both modern and ancient edifices prove that in former times it must have been densely peopled. The description of the isthmus given by Herodotus is true to this day; it is about half a mile broad, a natural ravine, which extends from the gulf of Symi, might, with a little exertion and by digging through a hill of considerable height, convert the Triopium promontory into an island. The structure of the isthmus appears to be volcanic; it is composed of small vitrified rocks resembling lava, and would, doubtless, much annoy workmen in excavating through it; although moderns who might undertake the task would find no great difficulty in connecting the two gulfs of Kos and Symi by a canal. I send a drawing of a gate standing amongst the ruins of ancient Keramus, interesting both from its antiquity, its solidity, its complete state of preservation, and the elaborate manner in which it is ornamented. The city has been of moderate size, but contains the remains of temples and porticoes, which seem to have been overthrown by an earthquake, leaving, however, enough to show the wealth and good taste of its former inhabitants: after much search I found some imperfect inscriptions. The door-way and gate at Keramus approaches in form to the Egyptian style of architecture, which frequently occurs in this place, but no others are thus ornamented. The number of sarcophagi found along the shores of the gulf is considerable, more especially at Keramus, where a double line seems to have formed the principal entrance to the city; they are very massive, but have all been opened. Some fluted columns with Corinthian capitals and well executed amphoræ and grape vines lead me to believe, that a temple to Bacchus once existed there; the columns are in excellent preservation, but prostrate and overgrown with trees and shrubs; the city has passed through many hands, and several styles of architecture may be seen. The walls, which are plainly traced, and in some places perfect, are principally Cyclopean, repaired at different periods with Hellenic masonry, and guarded by square towers at unequal intervals; they are carried up to the foot of a range of hills joining the north end of the city. On a small hill at the extreme end of the range there has been a square fort, surrounded by a triple wall, which has probably been the citadel. At Giova, at the head of the gulf, I found some tombs cut in the rock, of which I also enclose a drawing and ground plan.

Mr. Brock's letter was illustrated by two large charts of the island and gulf of Kos, on the scale of one inch and a half to a mile, showing the sites of the ancient towns, the heights of all the mountains, &c., together with various plans of ruins, and several coloured drawings of headlands.

2. An abstract of Mr. Russegger's journey from Mount Sinai to Hebron and Jerusalem, communicated by W. L. Hamilton, Esq.

On his return from Egypt at the close of 1838, Mr. Russegger went to Suez, and from that point set out in a south-east direction, to ascend Mount Sinai; and he gives a series of barometrical levels from the shores of the Red Sea, to the summit of Mount St. Catherine, which, by his measurements, rises 8168 French feet above the sea. From Mount Sinai he crossed the desert of Et-Tih, or of the "wandering" in a direct north line to Hebron, and obtained twenty-two levels on this route also; from Hebron he went to Bethlehem, and found its elevation to be 2538

feet; and thence to Jerusalem, which he states at 2479 French, or 2640 English feet above the sea. Mr. Russegger concludes his notice with some interesting remarks respecting the neighbourhood of Jerusalem and the Dead Sea. First, he observes, that although the mountains between Jerusalem and the Jordan, in the valley of the Jordan itself, and those around the basin of the Dead Sea, bear unequivocal evidence of volcanic agency, such as disruptions, upheavings, faults, &c., proofs of which agency are still notorious in the continual earthquakes, hot springs, and formations of asphalt, yet not a trace could anywhere be discovered of volcanic or plutonic rocks, porphyry, granite, trachyte, &c., or, indeed, of any rock at all resembling them. Secondly, he devoted much attention to the barometric measurements of the level of the Dead Sea, and after other observations on hanging up his barometer on the shores of that sea, he could no longer continue his observations, for the quicksilver rose to the top of the tube. Mr. Russegger then calculates the following depressions:—village of Rikhah, in the valley of the Jordan, 774 feet; bathing place of pilgrims in the Jordan, 1269 feet, and the Dead Sea, at its northern end, 1319 French feet, or nearly 1400 English feet, below the level of the Mediterranean!

3. On the practicability of exploring the sources of the White Nile with a steam-vessel, by Arthur T. Holroyd, Esq.

"In my recent journey to Sennar and Kordofân, says Mr. Holroyd, "my attention was directed to one of the great desiderata in African geography, namely, the exploring the sources of the Bahr el Abyad. If an expedition left Cairo in the month of July in a steamer, with a draught of water not exceeding two feet, it might, with a little care, pass all the cataracts between Cairo and Khartûm. At high Nile, the cataract of Essian disappears and becomes a rapid. The second cataract is a succession of rapids from Wadi Halfah to the third cataract, at Hannek, which latter is most improperly called a cataract, since even at low Nile there is hardly any fall to attract notice. The fourth and fifth I have not seen, but I learned that they would form no obstacle; and the sixth is passed without any difficulty. I mentioned the subject of passing the cataracts to Mr. Perring, an eminent civil engineer in the employ of Mohammed Ali Pashâ, who very kindly made a drawing of a steamer calculated for a steam expedition. He recommended a boat of light sheet-iron 70 feet long, 16 feet beam, and 8 feet deep, including keel; and which would not draw, with all stores on board, more than 2 feet water; the power to be 2 twelve-horse oscillating high-pressure engines; the fuel to be wood or charcoal. If a steam expedition left Cairo in July, it might get to Berber in September, where it should remain till the end of the tropical rains, which generally take place there during that month. An express might be sent from thence to Khartûm, for provisions to be prepared against the arrival of the expedition without delay. It would then proceed up the Bahr el Abyad, and probably it will be found that six months would be sufficient to survey both branches of the river. The expedition might then return to Berber, and when the Nile had risen high enough to pass the cataracts in the following year, it should immediately proceed to Cairo. The probable expense of such an expedition would not exceed 5000*l.*, and if assisted by government with men and stores, much less; doubtless, too, volunteers would be found gladly to serve in a cause which must excite the greatest interest in all geographers."

4. Some notes on the route from Cordova to Mendoza in 1837, by Capt. Gosselman, of the Swedish Navy.

"Having some years ago," said Captain Gosselman, "visited both North and South America, the Swedish government charged me with a mission to all the South American republics in 1836.—The greater number of high roads in that country are now tolerably well known, but as I chanced to travel by a route from Cordova to Mendoza, that has not appeared hitherto on any map, I have great pleasure in submitting my notes to the Geographical Society; and I do this with more gratification from the opportunity it affords me, of publicly expressing my thanks for the civility I have invariably met with from the officers of the British navy in command of ships on the South American station.

"Quitting Buenos Ayres, I travelled by the usual road to Cordova. This town, lying at the eastern foot of an isolated mountain chain in the midst of the Pampas, is noted for its delicious figs and grapes, and its clear cold water—its Alameda is the finest in South America, and its university was once celebrated. It now contains about 1,500 Spanish inhabitants, and 4,000 Indians. From Cordova the road runs south for ten miles along the foot of the mountains, which are close on the right to a small hamlet named Durazno; thence it turns S.W. ten miles to a neat town of 3,000 inhabitants named Alta Gracia. Proceeding in the same direction, at five miles we crossed the river Aniscato, probably a branch of the Rio Segundo, and at ten miles beyond reached the large farm of Manzana, situated at the south-eastern foot of the mountains; which we now begin to ascend in a westerly direction for five miles, to the village of Yriartes, seated on the eastern edge of an elevated plain across which we travelled S.W. ten miles to a small stream, and again ascended a range of mountains, which here extends in a north and south direction, and reached their summit which may be estimated at 2,000 feet above the western plains. From this point a rapid and wild descent in a S.S.W. direction brought us to the picturesque and beautiful Valle del Nono, and to the hamlet of Ormillo, seated to the westward of a small stream which waters this well-wooded valley, and causes great fertility and a proportionate population. Continuing to the S.S.W. we crossed a considerable stream here called the Rio de los Sauces, and eight miles beyond reached the hamlet of Las Liebres. Crossing another considerable stream, the Rio Quinto, running to the S.S.E. we again gradually entered on the vast level plain or Pampa—the striking feature of this part of South America—and successively pass the farms of Rancheria and Manantial, about twenty miles apart—and between which no water is to be had; here the plain now becomes arid and sandy, and the few pools have brackish water—nought to relieve the eye but an occasional stunted algarrobo tree, and not uncommonly the cattle perish for want of water. About forty miles from the Rio Quinto, two remarkable hills named El Gigante, or the Giant, rise abruptly from the plain to the height of about 500 feet; at the entrance of a narrow valley which lies between them is the village of Portezuela or 'little gate.' These hills are said to contain gold; twenty miles beyond, the traveller crosses the wide bed of a river called the Desaguadero or 'outlet,' but which in summer is always dried up: on its right or western bank are two houses bearing the high-sounding name of Alto Grande, and from this spot the glorious range of the snowy peaks of the Cordillera of the Andes, still at the distance of 160 miles, becomes distinctly visible, forming a striking contrast to the flat Pampa which apparently stretches on a dead level to their base. From Alto Grande the road turns due west. At forty miles is the village of Val de Juanito, surrounded by more wood than had been visible in the whole extent of the last hundred miles; forty-five miles farther lies the large and populous village of San Martin—consisting of a row of well kept farms divided by double alleys of poplars and abundantly watered; this place, whose name does not appear on any map, contains 2,000 inhabitants, and is in a very thriving condition. Three leagues beyond we crossed the river of Mendoza, and from thence eight leagues through a marshy country, bring the traveller to his welcome resting-place in the beautiful city of Mendoza—the Montpellier of South America. Crossing the Cordillera by the pass of Uspallata, I traversed Chile, embarked at Valparaiso, sailed down the coast to Guayaquil; thence ascending over the eastern shoulder of Chimborazo, leaving its peak and that of Cariguirazo on the left—Condorato and El Altar on the right, and with Tunguragu in front, I crossed the famous suspension bridge, the Puente del Penipe—visited the village of Los Baños; the waterfall of Agoyan; Ambato, with its 12,000 inhabitants; Latacunga with 10,000, and where all the houses are built of pumice stone; Callo, a house said to have existed from the time of the Incas, and placed at the foot of the snowy peak of Cotopaxi; to Quito, Popayan, the sources of the Magdalena,—and reached Santa Fé de Bogotá on the 1st December, 1838.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.	
MON.	Zoological Society (<i>Annals</i>).....One, P.M.
TUES.	Institution of Civil Engineers.....Eight.
WED.	Artists and Amateurs' Conversazione Eight.
	Society of Arts.....p. Seven.
	Literary Fund.....Three.
THUR.	Royal Society.....p. Eight.
	Society of Antiquaries.....Eight.
	Zoological Society.....Three.
FRI.	Botanical Society.....Eight.
	Royal Institution.....p. Eight.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

DRURY LANE.

This Evening, Monday, and during the Week, A GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.

COVENT GARDEN.

This Evening, JULIUS CÆSAR, and (in Two Acts) THE MOUNTAINEERS, (for the Benefit of Mr. Vandenhoff). On Monday, (Last time) HAMLET; and AGNES BERNAUER, Tuesday, A New Grand Opera, by W. M. Cooke, to be called HENRIQUE; OR, THE LOVE-PILGRIM. Wednesday, RICHELIEU. Thursday, An OPERA.

LYCEUM.

This Evening, Monday, and during the Week, A MILITARY PROMENADE CONCERT.

MORI'S GRAND CONCERT, on the stage of the Opera House, on FRIDAY EVENING, May 10, at Eight o'clock.—Messdames G. Gris, Persiani, and Albertazzi; (Madlle. Pauline Garcia will be offered an engagement), Madlle. Ernesta Rubini, Madlle. De Riviere, and Madame Stockhausen, Signors Rubini, Jeanoff, Tamburini, Lablache, F. Lablache, Tati, and Brizzi, (Signor Mario, the celebrated tenor, will be offered an engagement). Miss Birch, Miss Fanny Wyndham, and Mr. Phillips. Solos on the Violin by M. David, the German violin player; on the Piano-forte, by M. Doherty, on the Harp, by M. Labarre; and on the Flute, by Mr. Richardson. A Grand Concertante Duett for two violins, M. David and M. Mori (first and only time this season). The orchestra will be erected on the stage, and will be on the grand scale of former years, numbering one hundred performers. Leader, Mr. Mori; Conductor, Signor Costa.—Programme, Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets, to be had of Mori & Lavigne, 28, New Bond-street; Box Office of the Opera; and all Music-sellers.

QUEEN'S CONCERT ROOMS, HANOVER SQUARE.

DON J. M. CIEBRA begs leave to announce to the Nobility and Gentry, that he will give a grand EVENING CONCERT at the above rooms, on THURSDAY, 2nd of May, 1839. Don J. M. Ciebra will perform various pieces on the Spanish Guitar. Conductor, D. Sisto Perez. To commence at Eight o'clock precisely. Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each, to be had at the principal Music Shops; at D. J. M. Ciebra's Residence, 30, Brunswick-square; and at Messrs. Ancion & Co.'s Chocolate House and Confectionary, 7, Palace-row, New-road.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The fourth concert was an interesting one: furnishing matter for more criticism than can be here accommodated. It would not be difficult, for instance, to write a column upon the *ottetto* of Spohr,—containing, by way of slow movement, Handel's 'Harmonious Blacksmith,' with variations,—which Herr David led in the first act: whether we treated the composition as illustrating the peculiarities of its composer—the richness and skill with which he works and overworks trite phrases and passages—or as a fair specimen of the want of effect produced by mixing the grosser wind instruments with the delicate stringed ones—or whether we instanced the performance as a proof that English horn-players are coarse and uncertain, and, therefore, unfit to be trusted with music of such refinement. Nothing, in spite of David's excellent leading, could be more tedious than was the whole affair. In the second act, the violinist played a Russian air with variations, in a style to justify every panegyric that could be bestowed upon him: as a composition, too, Herr David's *solo* (by himself) was very effective. Mr. W. S. Bennett's MS. overture of the 'Wood Nymphs,' too, might claim an extended analysis, from its cleverness of structure, and happiness of effect in particular passages,—but yet more, because, in giving it such high praise, there is no avoiding the truth, that its ideas are less original than is desirable. Mendelssohn is an admirable model, but Mr. Bennett has gained sufficient experience and standing to make his friends wish that he should go alone. Then, a due commendation of the admirable performance of the 'Sinfonia Eroica,' with which the second act opened, might lead us into an examination of its last movement—the air with variations; which came out clearer, and less singular, because less confused, than we ever heard it. The first symphony had been Mozart's in D, No. 5. The vocal part of the concert was peculiarly satisfactory. Besides very highly-finished singing by Miss Masson and Signor Ivanoff, Madlle. de Riviere was introduced to us—a young French lady—and, we are told, hitherto untried in an orchestra. If this was indeed the case, her performance deserves high praise; for a first appearance, marked with fewer blemishes, we cannot call to mind. Her voice is clear and well trained, though, perhaps, chargeable with a slight tinge of nationality; her

style is sound, yet unambitious, and her articulation neatly finished. That grand song of Mayerbeer's, 'Robert, toi que j'aime,' had been selected for her, and the charming soprano and tenor duet from 'Guillaume Tell.' M. Moscheles conducted, and Mr. F. Cramer led the concert. Among the audience were Madame Stockhausen, Madlle. Pauline Garcia, and M. Batta, a violoncellist of Parisian renown.

MISCELLANEA

Electric Spark.—M. Edmund Becquerel has been making experiments on the calorific radiation of the electric spark, and comes to the following conclusions: whether this spark proceeds from a battery or not, there is no elevation of temperature, let the distance be what it will; but as the electric spark excites or revives the phosphorescence of a body gifted with this quality, it is reasonable to suppose, that it affects it by some peculiar radiation, differing from that which produces the sensation of heat.

Reindeer.—A native of the town of Kem, situated in the environs of Archangel, has just brought a herd of 117 reindeer to St. Petersburg for sale: several of them have already been disposed of for 75 roubles each. A short time back, some of them were harnessed to sledges on the Neva, opposite to the Winter Palace, four to each sledge, and guided by Samois in their national costume; their speed exceeded that of the locomotive carriage going to Zarkoje Selo. Their food costs but little: in the summer they may be trusted in parks, for they never touch the trees, and in winter two or three pounds of hay is a luxury for them.

May-bugs.—An agriculturist of the department of La Seine-Inférieure has discovered a novel method of destroying May-bugs. He procured a couple of the birds called Kuikimano from the Sandwich Islands, and taught them to eat these insects. During the season he lets them loose at night, and they return in the morning, after having, according to his calculation, destroyed at least four thousand. These birds have bred under his care, and he has now one hundred couples. It is really a question worth consideration whether this idea might not be followed up to some useful purpose. We have now acquired a mastery over the most savage animals and made them subservient to command—we have taught canaries to talk—dogs to dance—pigs to spell—why not, like the French farmer, endeavour to exercise this power to some profitable end? In Malta, small birds are kept to free the houses of the intolerable pest of flies during the summer season; and by their diligence and activity they are pretty successful, affording no little amusement to the frequenters of some of the crowded cafes, by the capers they cut in pursuit of their prey. They are ensnared for this purpose by the bird-catchers, and after having had a wing cut, are let loose about the house, when they soon become tame; but, as they do not live long in this ensnared state, a frequent supply of fresh birds is required.

Lions and Lionizers.—The worship of popular authors at the present time is an expression of the same thoughts and feelings as were indicated by the crowning of Petrarch, and the greeting of Voltaire in the theatre, but with alterations and additions according to the change in the times. Literary lions have become a class,—an inconceivable idea to the unreflecting in the time of Petrarch, and even of Voltaire. This testifies to the vast spread of literature among our people. How great a number of readers is required to support, by purchase and by praise, a standing class of original writers! But the newest pretence of all is the class of 'lionizers'—new, not because sordid selfishness is new—not because social vanity is new—not because an inhuman disregard of the feelings of the sensitive, the foibles of the vain, the privileges of the endowed, is new; but because it is somewhat new to see the place of cards, music, masks, my lord's fool, and my lady's monkey, supplied by authors in virtue of their authorship.—*Westminster Review*.

Elephant.—The *Journal de la Haute Loire* states, that some labourers at Epseley, near Puy, who were extracting some blocks of basalt from a field, met with an entire skeleton of a fossil elephant; which, however, they broke to pieces in their carelessness, and it is supposed that it dates at a period posterior to the last volcanic formations of France.

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